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The Chartered Banks.

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Gorderich, Ont. Derth, 'St. Mary S. M. Goderich, Ont. Perth, 'St. Mary S. M. Guelph, Ont. Peterborough, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Mau.

Winnipeg, Mau. Agents in Great Britain.-London, Bank of Mon-treal, 22 Abchurch Lanc, E. C., C. Ashworth, Manager. London Committee-E. H. King, Esq., Chairman, Robert Gillospie, Esq. Hankers in Great Britain.-London, The Bank of England; The Union Bank of London; The Lon-don & Westminster Bank. Liverpool. The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland, The British Linen Com-pany and Branches. Agents in the United States.-New York, Walter Walson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall Street. Chicago, Bank of Montreal, W. Muuro, Manager; R. Y. Hebdon, Asst. Manager.

Rainf of Montreal, W. Muuro, Manager; E. Y. Hobden, Asst. Manager, Bankers in the Onited States.—New York, The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merchants' National Hank, Bouthon, The Merchants' National Bank, Buffalo, Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. San Francisco, The Bank of British Columbia. Colonial and Foreign Correspondents.—St. John's, Ntid., The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia, The Bank of New Zoaland. (Jeans Greutz Nets and Latters of Credit for Travellerz

(Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Gredit for Travellers available in all parts of the world.)

THE BANK OF TORONTO. CANADA.

Incorporated 1855.

Paid up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest \$1,000,000. DIRECTORS : GEORGE GOODERHAM, President. WM. H. BEATTY, Vicé-President.
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 HEARY COVERT.
 HEARY COVERT.
 HUACAN COULSON, CASHIER.
 HUGH LEACH, ASSISTANT CASHIER.
 J. T. M. BURNSIDE, INSPECTOR.
 BRANCHES.

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Scotia. Collections made on the Best Terms.

Banque Ville-Marie,

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL. Capital Authorized, Capital Subscribed, \$500,000. \$500,000.

Capital Subscribed, \$500,000. DIRECTORS: W. Weir, Pres., J. G. Guimond, Vice-Pres. The Hon. A. H. Paquet, Sommerville Weir, J. G. Davie, C. F. Vinet, Ubalde Guand, Cashier. Branch at Berlhier, A. GAMBERY, Agent. Branch at Steville, F.X. O. LACOURSIÈRE, Agent. Branch at Nicolei, C. A. SYLVESTRE, Agent. Branch at St. Jöröme, J. A. THÉBERGE, Agent. Ageuis at Nov York : THE NATIONAL BARE OF TXX REFUELO,

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.
London Office-3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St. E. C.
CONTRA OR DURINGTORS
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
J. H. Brodie, H. J. B. Kendall, John James Cater, J. J. Kingsford, Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock,
John James Caler, J.J. Kingstord,
Dishand II (line A U Dhilaotte
Edward Arthur Hoare, J. Murray Robertson.
Secretary-A. G. WALLIS.
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA St. James St., Montreal
R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager,
W, H. NOWERS, Inspector.
Branches and Agencies in Canada. London Kinyston St. John N.B.
London Kinyston St. John N.B.

London,	Kingston,	St. John, N.B.
Brantford,	Ottawa,	Fredericton, N.B.
Paris,	Montreal,	Halifax, N.S.
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LONDON BANKERS,-The Bank of England and Messrs, Glyn & Co.

Messre. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents.—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zenland —Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zenland, Colonial Bank of New Zenland. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China ; Agra Bank, Ilmited. West Indies, Colonial Bank, Paris-Messre Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

137 Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

The Molsons Bank. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

Capital paid-up, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$600,000.

THOMAS WORKMAN, Esq., - President. J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., - Vice-President, R. W. SHEPHERD, Esq. | SIR D. L. MAOPHERSON. MILES WILLIAMS, Esq. | S. H. EWING, Esq. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, - Gen'l Manager.

M. HEATON, Inspector.

Branches of the Molsons Bank.

Aylmer,	Meaford,	Toronto,
Brockville,	Morrisburg,	St. Thomas,
Clinton,	Owen Sound,	Sorel, P.Q.
Exeter,	Ridgetown,	Trenton,
Hamilton,	Smith's Falls	Waterloo, Ont.
London,		Woodstock, Ont.
	TAXING ANT DATE TO C	

Quebec - La Banque Nationale and Eastern

Quebec - la Danque Ratesaie and Control Townships Bank. Outorio-Dominion Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John. Nova Scotia-Halliax Banking Company and its Branches. Prince Edward Island-Union Bank of P. E. I., Charlottetown and Summerside.

Newfoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfound-land, St. Johns. AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES. New York-Mechanics' National Bank, Mcssrs. Morion, Bliss & Co., Messrs. W. Watson and Alex. Lang; Hoston, Merchants National Bank, Portland, Oasco National Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; Cleveland, Commercial National Bank; Detroit, Micchanics' Bank; Midton, Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank; Midtonakee, Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank; Toledo, Se-cood National Bank; Helena, Montana-First Na-tional Bank; Fort Benton, Montana-First National Bank.

Bank. AGENTS IN ETHOPE. London-Alliance Bank, "Imited." Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Oo. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool-The National Bank of Liverpool. Antucery, Belgiume-La Banque d'Anvers. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and roturns promptly remitted at lowest rates of ex-change. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

8	5,700,000.
und, -	1,825,000.
0E	MONTREAL
ARD OF DIRECTO	38,
IN	 Presiden
SON, Esq.,	Vice-President
	an Hodgson, Esq. assils, Esq. uncan, Esq. M.P.
JE, .	General Manage
ER, Assistant Ge	neral Manager.
IN ONTARIO A	ND QUEBEC.
Kingston. London. Montrcal. Mitchell, Napanee. Ottawa. Owen Sound. Preth. Pretscott.	Quebec. Renfrew. Sherbrooke, Que Stratford. St. Johns, Que. St. Thomas. Toronto. Walkerton. Windsor.
	und, OE ARD OF DIRECTOI IN SON, Esq., John C Esq. John C Esq. John C I. J. C. Abbott, HE, CR, Assistant Ge IN ONTARIO A Kingston. London. Montreal. Mitchell, Notawa. Owen Sound. Perth.

The Chartered Banks.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon,

winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon, Bankers in Great Britain-The Clydesdale Bank (Limited), 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow and elsewhere. Agency in New York.-61 Wall Street. Messrs. Honry Hague and John B. Harris, jr., Agents. Bankers in New York.-The Bank of New York, N.B.A.

A.B.A. A general banking business transacted. Money received on deposit, and currentrates of in-terest allowed. Drafts issued available at all points in Canada. Sterling Exchange and drafts on New York bought and sold.

Letters of credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries. Collections made on favorable terms,

La Banque du Peuple.

Capital \$1,200,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. • 1 .

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A.A.TROTTIEB, Esq., Cashier,

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London-Glyn, Mills, Currie & Ce. "The Alliance Bank (Limited). New Fork-National Bank of the Republic. Quebec Agency-The Bank of Montreal.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	 	\$1,000,000

DIRECTORS

HON. ISIDORETHIBAUDEAU, President.	
JOSEPH HAMEL, ESQ., Vice-President	1
Von D Composition of the Free Street Control of the	

non. F. Garneau, N. W Bohy From	
T. LeDroit, Esq. N. W. Baby, Esq.	
	sa.
U. LESSIEL, IL, ESQ. P. LARRANCIA Con	1
HONORARY DIRECTOR Hon J R Thaten	mer.

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AGENTS: -- England--National Bank of Scotland, London; France-- Messrs. Alf. Gruncbaum & Co., La Banque de Pariset de Pays Bas; United States--National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston; New York; National Revere Bank, Boston; New York; National Maritime Provinces-- Bank of Normanical Bank of Normond. (ANANA-- Prov. Ontario-- The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Provinces-- Bank of New Brunswick, Mer-chants Bank of Halfarx, Bank of Montreal; Manitoba -- The Union Bank of Lower Canada.
A general Banking, Exclange and collection busi-ness transacted. Farifuelar attention paid to collec-tions and returns made with utmost promptness.
Correspondence respectfully solfoits.

Directors.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

The Chartered Banks.



Paid-up Capital - - - \$6,000,000 2,000,000

DIRECTORS.

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T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq. Jas. Crathern, Esq. John Waldie, Esq., Hon. S C. Wood. George Taylor, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq. John Waldie, Esq., George Taylor, Esq. W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager. JNO. C. KEMP, Asst. Gen'l Manager.

ROBT. GILL, Inspector. NEW YORK-J. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker, Agts. Chicago-A. L. Dewar, Agent.

0	a sourcer, asBource	
	BRANCHES.	
Ayr	Goderich	St. Catharines
Barrio	Guelph	Sarnia
Belleville	Hamil.on	Seaforth
Berlin	London	Simcoe
Brantford	Montreal	Stratford
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Collingwood	Orangeville	Thorold
Dundas	Oltawa	Toronto
Dunuville	Paris	Walkerton
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Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America.

Storling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKERS.

New-York-The American Exchange National Bank London, England-The Bank of Scotland.

The Dominion Bank.

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000. RESERVE FUND, \$930,000. DIRECTORS :

JAS. AUSTIN, Pres. HON. FRANK SMITH, V.-Pres. AS, AUS.... Win. Ince. E. B. Osler. Wilmot D. Matthews. Edward Leadlay. James Scott.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

AGENCIES: Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Lind-say, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Queen St., Toorono, cor. of Esther St. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and cold

sold.

Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. **R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.**

BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER, HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

\$500,000. • \$500,000. Capital Authorized, • -

Capital Authorized, \$500,000.
Capital Subscribed, \$500,000.
DIRECTORS:
ALPH. DESJARDINS, ESQ., M.P., President.
A. S. Hamelin, ESQ., Vice-President.
J. L. Cassidy, Esq. [Lucien Huot, Esq.]
J. O. Villenouvo, Esq.
A. L. DEMARTIGNY, Cashior.
Branch at St. Hyacinth., A. Clement, Manager.
Branch at Frascrible, J. Clement, Manager.
Branch at Frascrible, J. P. Chlaut, Manager.
Agents in New York: National Bank of the Republic Agents in London, Eng.: Glynn, Hills, Currie & Co.

THE MARITIME BANK -OF THE-DOMINION OF CANADA.

Head Office, - - - ST. JOHN, N.B. CAPITAL PAID UP \$321,900 REST \$40,000 REST Fourd of Directors. HOS. MACLELLAN, President. JER. HARRISON, Merchant, Vice-President. JOHN TAPLEY (of Tapley Bros., Indianttown.) JOHN MehilLLAN (of J. & A. Mehillan, Book-seibers)

sellers.) A. A. STERLING, Fredericton. AGENOY-FREDERIOTON: A. S. Murray, Agent

BANK OF HAMILTON CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund, Head Office, Directors, \$250.000 Hamilton.

Head Office, --- Hamilton. DIRECTORS. JOHN STUART, Esg., President. HON. JAMINS TURNER, Vico-President. A. G. Ramsay, Esg. John Proctor, Esg. George Kozch, Esg. E. A. COLQUHOW, Cashier. H. S. Steven, Assistant-Cashier. Agencies.-Alliston - A. M. Kirkland, Agent. Georgetown-H. M. Watson, Agent. Listowel-H. H. O'Reilly, Agent. Miton-J. Buiterfield, Agent. Orangeville - R. T. Haun, Agent. Port Elgin-W. Corbould, Agent. Tottonham-W. P. Robarts, Agents in New York-The Bank of Montreal. Agents in New York-The Bank of Montreal. Agents in New York-The National Bank of Scolland.

BANK OF OTTAWA,

Authorized and subscribed Capital \$1,000,000

JAMES MACLAREN, ESO., President. CHARLES MAGEE, Eso., Vice-President. DIRECTORS: C. T. Bate, Eso., R. Blackburn, Esg., Hon. Geo. Bryson, Hon. L. R. Church, Alox. Fraser, Esg., Geo. Hay, Esg., John Mather, Esg. GEO. BUIK, - - - Cushier, Branches:-Aruptior, Pombroko, Winnipeg, Man., Carloton Place, Ont. Agents in Canada, New York, and Chicago, Bank of Montreal, Agents in London, Eng., Alliance Bank.

Bank.

The Central Bank of Canada. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, -CAPITAL PAID-UP, -- = \$1,000,000 - 500,000 - 500,000 -

DAVID BLAIN, ESQ President SAM'L TREES, ESQ., Vice-President

H. P. DWIGHT. A. MCLEAN HOWARD,

H. F. DWIGHT. A. MCLEAN HOWARD, C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, K. CHISHOLM, M.P.P., D. M. MCDONALD, A. A. ALLEN, Cashier. Agents in Canada-Canadian Bank of Commerce. Agents in New York - Importers and Tracers National Bank, Agents in London, England-National Bank of Scotland, London.

The Western Bank of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED \$1,000,000 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 500,000

T. H. McMilLiAN, Cashjer, Branches.-Midland, Tilsonburg and Now Hamburg, Deposits received and interest allowed. Collec-tions solicited and promptly made. Drafts issued available on all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.

UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, - - \$2,000,000. HEAD OFFICE, - - - - QUEBEC.

The Chartered Banks.

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 19.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. upon the capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Agencies on and after the 2nd day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from 17th June to 1st July inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in their Banking House in Toronto on Wednesday, 8th July next, at noon.

By order of the Board.

J. L. BRODIE, Cashier.

Toronto, 22nd May, 1885.

The Bank of London in Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 3.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one-half per cent, for the current half year, being at the rate of seven per cent, per annum, upon the paid up capital of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after

THURSDAY, 2nd JULY NEXT. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th JUNE, both days inclusive. The An-nual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on

Wednesday, 19th August next, The chair to be taken at 4 of clock p.m. By order of the Board. London, May 26, 1885. A daing Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 20.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent, per annum upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th June, both days icclusive. The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of July next. By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE. Cashier.

Toronto, May 28th, 1885.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 51.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches, on and after

THURSDAY, 2nd Day of July next, The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th Jane, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

WM. FARWELL,

Sherbrooke, 3rd June, 1885,

General Manager



Agent in Aberdeen-Geo. Allan, Advocate, 56 Castle Street.

POUSSETTE & ROGER, Managers, Peterborough, Ont.

THE LONDON LOAN CO. OF CANADA.

OF CHARDER.
 Subscribed Capital, S600,700.00 ; Reserve and Contingent Fund, S40,755.61 ; Assets, S200,316.30.
 Directors — THOMAS KENT, President ; JAMES OWNEY, VICe-President ; THOMAS MCCORMICK, GEO. D. SUTHERLAND, J. A. NELLES, M. D., R. W. PUDDICOMBE, ANDREW WELDOX.
 Monager—MALCOLD J. KENT.
 Solicitors—Gibbons, McNab, Mulkern & Harper.
 Bankers—Merchants' Bank of Canada.
 Applications are invited for an investment of S100,000 Debentures at 5 p.c., interest payable half-yearly.

half-yearly. OFFICE – Albion Block, No. 433 Bichmond St., London, Ont.

Will commence running daily on 1st June

Steamer BOH EMIAN, Capt. BAKER, will leave for Cornwall and intermediate ports every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, commencing Friday,

Stoamer THREE RIVERS, Capt. CollETTE, Stoamer THREE RIVERS, Capt. CollETTE, leaves for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday

Steamer THELE RIVERS, Care Concerned Analysis, Content of Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. GEO. NELSON, leaves for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. Steamer TERREB (NNF), Capt. LAFORCE, leaves daily (Sundays oxeepted) at 3.30 p.m., Saturdays at 2.30 p.m., for Vercheros, calling at Boucherville, Yaremies and Bout de P 'sie. For L'Assomption and St. Paul PlErmite, on Mondays, 'uesdays, Wednesdays and Staturdays, and for Contreccour on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, COMPARY'S TICKET OFFICES :-R. A. Dickson, Commany, Windsor Hotel, Robt. McEwen, Canal Basin, and at the Company's Tickst Office, Richelleu Pier, foot of Jacques Cartier Square. ALEX, MILLOY, J. B. LABELLE, Traffic Manager, General Manager. General Offices, 223 St. Fuul St., Montreal, May 6th, 1885. }

Winnings, Man., and 440 Queen Street west, Toronto. AGENTS:-London, Eng.-Alliance Bank, Bank of Montreal; New York-The Bank of the State of New York; Mossis, Walter Watson and Alex, Lang; Boston-Tremont National Bank. Stock Brokers, &c.

STRATHY BROS., STOCK BROKERS.

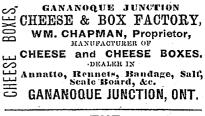
J.ALEX. L.STRATHY, EDW/ Member Mentreal Stock Exchange, EDWARD W.STRATHY,

Canadian and American Stocks, Bonds, Grain, &c. Bought or Sold for Cash or on Margin,

BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFINED TO COMMISSION. Agents: Donald, Gordon & Co. New York. Alex. Geddes & Co, Chicago. Lee, Higginson & Co, Boston FEW MINUTES OVER "TICKER" IN OFFICE.



(Members Montreal Stock Exchange), 120 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, Canadian and New York Stocks and Grain and Provisions in Chicago bought and sold for eash or on margin. Agents in New York-Baldwin & Weeks; Agents in Chicago-Cyrus II. Adams & Co.





All Orders for the Company's products executed DIRECT from the WORKS, LONDONDERRY, N.S. OFFICE IN MONTREAL,

No. 17 St. John Street.

BANQUE

NOTICE is hereby given that COME SERAPHIN CHERRIER, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, Esquire, Advocate, having departed this life on the 10th day of April inst., has ceased to be a member or principal partner of the Corporation of La Banque du Peuple.

GEO. S. BRUSH, Vice-President. A. A. TROTTIER, Cashier.

Q4.0

MONTREAL, 14th April, 1885.



Under Contract with the Governments of Canada and Neuroaundiand for the Conveyance of the Mails. 1885. Summer Arrangements. 1885; This Company's Lines are composed of the tollow-ing Double Engine Clyde built IRON STEAMSIII'S. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record. Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders.

ressels.	ronnage, commanaers,
Numidian.	6,100 Building.
Siberian	4,600 Capt. A. Macuicol.
Carthagenian	4,600 ^a R. P. Moore.
Hanoverian	4.000 Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Parisian	
Sardinian	4,650 Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Polynesian	. 4.10C + R. Brown.
Sarmatian	3,690 " John Graham.
Circussian	4,000 "W. Richardson.
Moravian	
Poruvion	
Nova Scotian	
Hibornian	
(agnion	
A nation	1.0,200 Do D. D. Donati D. N.D.
Nostonian	2,700 Lieut. R. Barrett, R.N.R
	2,700 Capt. D. J. James.
Prussian.	
Scandinavian	3,000 " John Parks.
Sibernian	4,600 Building.
Buenos Ayrean	
Corean	
Greeinn	······································
Manitoban	3,150 " McNicol.
Canadian	2,600 " C. J. Menzies.
Phœnician	2,800 " J. Brown.
Waldensian	2,600 " R. H. Hughes.
Lucerne	2,200 " John Kerr,
Newfoundland	1,500 '' Mylins.
Acadian	1,350 " F. McGrath.
The shortest Se	

Europe, being only five days between land to land.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal. Mail Scruice, Saling from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passeners to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM	QUEBEC :
Hnov erian	Saturday, June 6
Sardinian	Saturday, June 13
Sarmatian	Saturday, June 20
Parisian	Saturday, June 27
Polynesian	
Sardinian	
Sarmatian.	
Parisian	
Rates of Pas	sage from Outling

Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates,
An oxperienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.
Brough Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Ganada and the Western States, via Hallitax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebee and Montreal; and from all Railway Stations in Ganada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebee and Montreal; and from all Railway Stations in Ganada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebee and Montreal; and from all Railway Stations in Ganada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebee and Montreal.
For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currle, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alex, Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antw-rp; Ruys & Co.; Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Charley & Maleolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queeenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Graeechurch st., Undon; James & Alex, Allan, 70 Great (Jvde st., Glasgow; Allan Bros., James Street, Liverpool; Allans, Kae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle Street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Love & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 201 Washington street, Boston, or to

Oceanic Steamships.		
DOMINION LINE of STEAMSHIPS		
Running in connection with the		
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada		
Tons. Tons. Montreal. 3,254 Toronto. 3,254 Jominion. 3,176 Ontario. 3,176 Ornacionality 3,760 Sarnia. 8,560 Quebec. 2,700 Sarnia. 8,560 Mississippi. 2,680 Vancouver. 5,700		
Great Reduction in Rates.		
DATES OF SAILING FROM POITLAND TO LIVERPOOL. Montreal23rd April Dominion15th April		

FRO	M QUEÉ	EC FOR J	LIVERPOOL.	-
Brooklin				0th June
*Sarnia				4th July
Toronto			1	Ith July
Montreal,				Sth July

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC. CABIN.--S50, S00; return, S00, S100, S108, and S120, necording to steamer and berth. Intermed-iate and Steerage at low rates. Prepaid steerage tickots issued at the lowest rates. *Saloons, Staterooms, Music Room and Bath Rooms in this steamers are amidships, where but little motion is felt, and carries neither cattle nor shren.

sheep. Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Rallway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all

Through Bills of Lating are granted to and the series of the series of Lating are granted to and a for Freight or Passage apply in London to Gracio, Hunter & Co., 11 Leadenhall Street; in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trank Railway Offices, or to





TIME TABLE.	Express.		Express.	
Leave Montreal Arrive Ottawa " Toronto	12.03	P.M.	11.00	P.M.
Leave Toronto " Ottawa Arrive Montreal	6.07	· P.M.	5.17	A. M

Elegant Parlor Cars on day trains. Luxurious Sleeping Cars on night trains. Close connection at OTTAWA with trains to and

from SUDBURY, NORTH BAY, PEMBROKE, REN-

FREW, ARNPRIOR,

and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley. Con-nections at Toronto for all points WEST, SOUTH and NORTHWEST. Only line running direct into the City of Kingston (via K. & P. Kailway), avoiding long and tedions onnibus transfer.

For full information regarding Time Tables of all Through and Local Trains. Tickets, Seats in Parlor Cars, Berths in Sleeping Cars, &c., apply at the Company's City Ticket Office,

266 ST. JAMES STREET, (Corner MCGILL STREET.)

Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, Quebec Gate Station Exchange Office, opposite Bonaventure Depot, 523 St. James St.

Railways.		
EXPERIENCED TRAVELLERS		
-) ALWAYS TAKE THE (- GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY THE FAVORITE RAIL ROUTE TO		
MONTREAL, DETROIT, OFFICAGO, Roston. New York, Buffalo,		
and all Principal Points in CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.		
It is Positively the ONLY LINE in Cauada running The CELEBRATED FULMAN PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS, And, in connection with the		
CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, forms the		
Shortest, Quickest, and Most Reliable High- way to		
Manitoba, British Columbia and the Pacific Coast.		
FOR FARES, Time Tables, Tickets, and the Company's licket Offices. WALEDGAR, JOSEPH HICKSON,		
Gen. Pass. Agent. Gen. Manager.		
Intercolonial Railway. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.		
THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS run DAILY (Sunday excepted) as follows: Leave Point Levi		
Commencing 1st June, 1885, THROUGH EXTRESS FASSENGER TRAINS run DAILY (Sunday excepted) as follows: Leave Point Levis 8.00A.m. "Levis" 8.00 M.M. Arrive Riviere du Loup. 11.50 " Trois Pistoles. 12.65P.M. Rimouski. 2.30 " Little Metis. 328 " Campbellton. 7.00 "		
Bathurst 998 "		
Nowcustle		
St. John. 1.40A.M. St. John. 5.30 ("Halifax		
Wednesday and Friday runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John. All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time		
For Tickets and all information in regard to Pas- senger farcs, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to G. W. ROBINSON,		
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 136 <u>1</u> St. James Street, (Opposite St. Lawrence Hall), Montreal,		
B. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent Railway Office, Moneton, N.R., May 26th, 1885.		
Legal.		
Hamilton, Ont. D. CAMERON,		
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chen- cery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer, 20. No. 10 Hugheon St., South Hamilton, Ont.		



2

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, &c. Walkerton, County Town of Bruce_Co., Ont.

MILLS.

DESIGNER AND

W. WELLS,

WALTER J. KEATING, SOLICITOR, &c.

DWARDS MERRILL,

(Late Killmaster & Wells) BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c.

Penetanguishene, Ont.

Picton, Ont.

L BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. Office: Washburn Block, Main St., Picton.

Renfrew, Ont. JOHN D. MODONALD, Barrister, Attorney-si Law, &c., &c., Official Assignce for the County of Renfrew, Office:-Ragian Street, opposite Smith & Stewart's Hardware Store.

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968

Pro

JOHN M. M. DUFF.

ACCOUNTANT & INSURANCE ADJUSTER,

Commissioner for Canada and

New York, Ponnsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, Vormont and Illinois. ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES,

118 Sr. JAMES STREET, Opposite Post Office,

KENT & TURCOTTE,

Public Accountants & Auditors,

7 PLACE D'ARMES SQ.

Montreal.

ALPHONSE TURGOT.

Jacques-Cartier Bank Building,

A. L. HENT.



LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE. NOTICE

I HEREPY GIVES that a dividend of Three and one Half Per Cent. (3) per cent.) upon the paid-up enpital stock of the institution has been declared for the current half years, and that, the same will be payable at its llead Office in Montreal, on and after

MONDAY, the 1st day of June next.

The Transfor Books will be closed from the 21st to the 30th of May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Bank, in Montreal, the Seven-teenth day of June next at Twelve o'clock, noon. By order,

U. GARAND, Cashier. Montreal, 21st April, 1885. Logal. For Accountants, 9c., see other page.

Peterborough Ont., Advertisements. Peterborough Biscuit Works, G. W. HALL, Proprietor. Soda Biscuits for Family use a Specialty. Office, Works and Sample Room, Simcoe Street, PETERBOROUCH. T. FITZGERALD. LIVERY AND SALE STABLES. FIRST-CLASS TURNOUTS Always on hand. PETERBOROUCH, Ont. THE AUBURN WOOLLEN COMPANY. (Limited.) Manufacturers of Tweeds. PETERBOROUGH, ONT. The Wm, Hamilton Manfg. Co. Manufacturers of the most improved Saw Mill En-gines and Boilers, Heavy Circular and Iron Gang Mills; Patent Twin Circular; Steam Feeds with Patent Valves; Eovel's Patent Saw Sharpener; Perkins' Parent Shingle Mill and Shingle Ma-chinery; Improved Lumbermen's Capstans; Leffelle Turbine Water Wheel; Band Saw Mills; Twin Engine Feed for long Carriages. Peterborough, Ont. Ont. John Stewart, Weaver, Murray St., Peterboro', Ont. CARPET, FLANNEL & GENERAL CUSTOM WEAVER. All Work Guaranteed. MOWRY. EL. Peterboro, Ont.. Manufacturer of THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWERS, and Sawing Machines. All work warranted. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to at moderate rates. E. B. WILSON, CUSTOM WOOLLEN MILLS, Hunter Street, (WEST END OF IRON BAILOE). MOTOCO, Custom Carding, Spinning, Fulling and Dressing. Manuficturer of Blankets, Flannels, Full Cloths, and 3-ply Double and Single Yarns. PETERBORO, ONT. PETERBOROUGH WOOLLEN MILL. A. W. BRODIE, WOOLLEN MANUFACTURER, PETERBOROUGH, ONT. JOHN. T. CRAIG, Carriage and Sleigh Maker, Horse Shoeing, &c. 19 ALL WORK GUARANTEED. ELIZABETH ST., ASHBURNHAM, OPPOSITE PETERBORO, ONT. MCANDREW & NOBLE, Opp. Hall, Innes & Co., and next door to the Fire Engine Station,

opp. man, more se to, and next door to the fire Engine Station, Siemcoe Street, Peterborough, Ont. Steam and Hot Water Heating in the most improved and economical plans. Sanitary Plumbing a Specialty. Gas Fitting Practically done.

ALEXANDER CIBSON, IMPROVED STYLES OF HORSE-SHOEING. Spring Steel Shoes & Steel Caulks, Home Manufacture, Lame and Interfering Horses a Specialty. Mill Picto Sharpored.

Seorge Street, Peterborough, Ont.

FOR LIVERY RIC, TRY CONNORS BROS., TIP-TOP LIVERY, George Street, South of the Market Square, PETERBOROUGH, Ont.

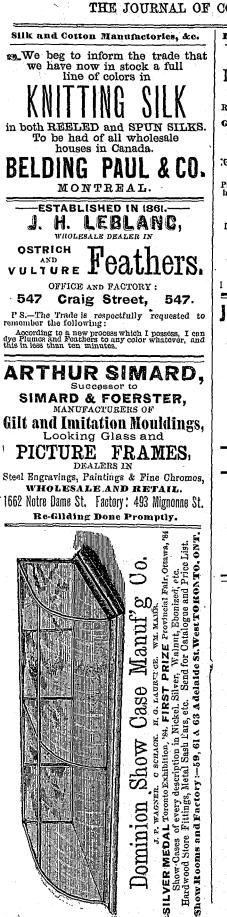




Ottawa Advertisements. VULCAN BOILER WORKS, McBRIDE & CO., Man'frs. of Iron & Steel BOILERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Bank Vaults, Smoke-Stacks and all kinds of Sheet Iron Work. 428 & 430 Wellington St., OTTA WA. Repairs promptly executed. STEWART & FLECK, JR., MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Mill Machinery, Water Wheels, Steam Engines, Boilers. VULCAN IRON WORKS, WELLINGTON ST., OTTAWA. Repairs Promptly Executed. OTTAWA PLATING CO., 106 and 108 Bay Street, FINEST GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL PLATING. No goods allowed to leave the Works unless plated and funished in the best possible manner. None but skilled workmen employed. OFFICE AND SHOW ROOM, 170 SPARKS STREET. GARROW & MACDONALD. OCCIDENTAL HOUSE, H. BEAUVAIS, Proprietor, 49 to 53 DUKE STREET, near Railway Station, OTTAWA. First-classAccommodation for the Travelling Public. VICTORIA FOUNDRY, OTTAWA. Engine & Mill Machinery of every description MANUFACTURED. GENERAL REPAIRS DONE, M. W. MERRILL. N. S. BLASDELL & CO. JOHN BROWN, SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER YORK STREET, OTTAWA. P. BOILEAU Formerly with Joseph Isabelle, of Hull, CARRIAGE MAKER No. 25 CLASSENCE ST., OTTAWA. Vehicles to order and Repairs made on the shortest notice, Prices moderate. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. Mount Sherwood Sash and Door Factory, ROBERT THACKRAY, Importer and Manufacturer of FLOOKING, ULDINGS, &c. PLANIG AND RU-SAWING DONE TO ORDER. MOUNT SHERWOOD, OTTAWA, ONT. REARDON, W. MANUFACTURER OF BROOMS, SCRUBBING BRUSHES, ETC., The trade supplied. Factory and Office, 138 YORK ST., OTTAWA, ONT. L. DUHAMEL, Maker, Carriage (Established 1845) 109 Murray Street, Ottawa, Ont. Improved Carriages and Buggies, combining lightness, strength, elegance and comfort. THOS. TODD & SON. **Commission Merchants** MILLERS & MALTSTERS. GALT, - - - - - ONTARIO,

FLOUR A SPECIALTY,









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shipped from Pictou, N.S., one day last week. Work has been suspended at the Colonial copper mines at Sackville, N. B.

The total assessment of the town of Birtle, Man., is \$139,906. The Big Mill at Descronto



which there was not a dollar of insurance. She compromised a few days ago at 40 cents in the dollar, payable in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

P. DENIS, St. Cesaire, Que., who was burned out a few days ago, has compromised with his creditors at 40 cents in the dollar, to be paid by the proceeds of two policies of insurance, amounting to \$3,000, and the balance by notes satisfactorily endorsed at 4 and 8 months from date.

MR. X. CIMON, proprietor of a pulp mill at Murray Bay, Que., has obtained patents for door panels, etc., made of pressed pulp and also for cheese boxes and "sliver" made of the same material. Hydraulic presses, etc., for the manufacture of the goods have already been shipped.

LAST WEEK'S Boston Com. Bulletin says :---There has been an improved demand for dry fish this week, owing chiefly to considerable demand from Canada for dry cod and boneless cod. They have placed orders at full prices for about three months' supplies, in view of the duty which will be in force July 1.

As an experiment, an Italian ship has been sheathed with glass plates, cast like iron plates so as to fit the bull, to take the place of copper sheathings. The joints of the plates are made water-tight by the use of water-proof mastic. The advantages claimed are the insensibility of glass to exidation and its exemption from incrustation.

A portion of the stock of D. Tees & Co., late of Guelph and Toronto, will be sold by the sheriff at the former place on the 30th inst, to atisfy a judgment obtained in favor of a Montreal house, The assignce and also Wm. Kyle & Co., of Toronto, claimed the goods, and

the matter will yet have to go to court for decision.

THE crops in Manitoba and the North-West are reported to be in good condition, and it is estimated that there will be a large surplus for export. In the Province of Quebec, vegetation has been somewhat retarded by the late cool weather, but with good summer weather from this out the yield is expected to be about the same as last year. .

UNDER the heading "Another Exodian," the St John Sun soys :- A few days ago John W. Perkins, the treasurer of the St. John Typographical Union, joined the exodus. In a letter to the President of the Union, Perkins admits that he is a d-hulter to the extent of \$200. Perkins has for fourteen years been employed in the office of a St. John daily.

SUCCESSFUL experiments are reported to have been made recently in Philadelphia with the Hathaway-Linville type-writing telegraph instrument, by which messages are transmitted by means of a key board similar to that of a type-writer, with the advantage that a copy is recorded at each end of the line. The invention is expected to revolutionize the telegraph and elephone service.

MR. J. M. WIGGINS, of Toronto, who only a few days ago bought out the business of D. Tees & Co. in that city, now finds himself unable to meet his engagements, and is offering to settle at 70 cents in the dollar, secured. -Russell Watts, paints and wall paper, Ottawa, has assigned to Benjamin Draper! Stock about \$2000, liabilities about an equal amount.

THE Dominion Wadding Co., formerly of Sorel, are building on the corner of William and Vinet streets, this city, a factory for the

C. PEVERLEY O FFICE," 1782 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL

-ALSO-

PRATT'S DEODORIZED NAPTHAS

For Manufacturers, Dyers and Druggist trade.

Get our quotations.

Ont., cut 2,841 logs one day last week, the largest cut the mill has ever made.

MESSRS. Ostell & Co., of this city, wholesale dealers in fishing tackle and supplies, report the season as favorable to fly-fishing and little less for other kinds of bait.

Ir is announced that the road between Magog and Sherbrooke will be open on the 29th inst. The steamer Mountain Maid will run on the lake in connection with the Waterloo and Magog railway.

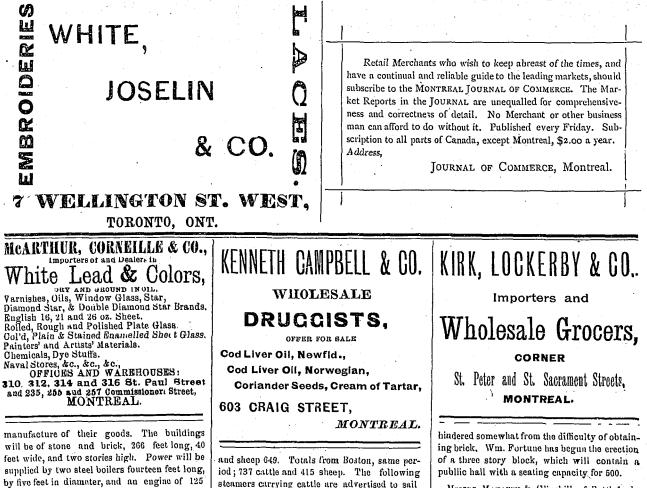
The valuable mill properties at Point Wolfe, Albert County, and Musquash, St. John County, N.B., belonging to the estate of C. F. Clinch have been purchased by C. M. Bostwick for \$26,000 and for \$2,300 respectively.

MESSES. Armson & Stone, silk and dry goods merchants, Toronto, lately referred to, are offering their creditors 60 cents on the dollar, payable in 4, 8, and 12 months, secured, which is likely to be accepted. The liabilities are about \$18,000.

In the case of J.M. Dubois, formerly engaged in the marble business at Waterloo, Que., and who disappeared, after making an assignment to Mr. O R. Fess in trust, a first dividend of 37c, has been declared by the trustee and is now being paid.

Mas. E. J. Gouldie, of Dwight, Ont., is a convert to the benefits of insurance. She was burnt out last April, and lost all her stock on

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RECENT scientific investigations sustain the belief, held by experienced lumbermen, that timber cut in the spring was not durable for building purposes. It is shown that the richer the wood is in phosphoric acid and potassium the more likely it is to rot and mold; wood cut in the spring contains eight times as much of the former and five times as much of the latter as when cut in the winter.

horse power.

J. S. BEAUDETTE, a respectable merchant of Tingwick, Que, has obtained an extension of 4, 8 and 12 months, compelled thereto by endorsing for a brother who was unable to meet his demands at the Hochełaga Bank, and also for Achille Gagnon, tanner, Arthabaska station, whose troubles were recently noted. Mr. Beaudette shows a nominal surplus of \$10,000 over liabilities of \$6,000.

C. C. SMITH, general storekeeper, East Selkirk, Man., has been sold out by the sheriff. He is reported as an honest well-meaning man, but lacking the necessary business qualifications.—C. C. Montgomery who maintained a struggling business at the carriage and blacksmithing business in Winnipeg for a few years past, has at length been compelled to make an assignn.ent.

THE following is a statement of the live stock exported from Montreal to Great Britain during the week ending June 20, 1885 :-- Cattle 1,191 and sheep 649. Totals from Boston, same period; 737 cittle and 415 sheep. The following steamers carrying cattle are advertised to sail this week from Montreal: --Finbury, Like Nepigon, Brooklyn, Concordia, Carthaginian, and Quebee.

A STRANGE story comes from Paris, France. It is said that the city is cleared of rats by her municipal council offering a premium for their skins. Two years ago the premium was \$3 per 1,000, but it has recently been raised to \$10 per 1,000, in order to get the city cleared of the pests. The kil glove makers utilize the skins, buying them from the city.

PROSPECTS for a good hay crop in the Eastern Townships are improving. The Eastern Townships Agricultural Association is being organized. The Act of Incorporation passed at ihe last session of the Quebec Legislature provides that the capital shall be \$25,000, divided into 2,500 shares of \$10 each. Mr. R. H. Taylor, of Ascott, as provisional trustee, has called a meeting of subscribers at Sherbrooke on the 30th inst. Over \$6,000 in stock has already been taken.

The grading on the railway from Fort Covington to Potsdam Junction will soon be completed to Bombay. The pussenger traffic on the road is already greater than was anticipated. The shipments of cheese from the depot average at present two carloads a week and of cattle one car. Building operations are proceeding on an extensive scale for Huntingdon, though MESSES. MAHAFFY & Clinskill, of Bittleford, held a meeting of their creditors recently, and intimated that, owing to the destruction and looting of their premises by the fulliars, they would be unable to meet their engagements for some time. They are allowed to continue, and are paying as far as their means will permit. Should their claim on the Government be allowed, they will be again in good shape; if not, it will go hard with them. The linbilities are about \$20,000.

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The London Advertiser learns that the negotiations are in progress for the construction of a road from London going west and joining the Canada Southern Raflway west of St Thomas, where the Mooretown branch intersects that road, and from London going east crossing the Credit Valley Railroad and joining the Canada Southern in the South Dorchester. The whole length of the road will be 32 miles. This road, when constructed will be ing into London the Canadian Pacific and Canada Southern, and will give another road west and also another line east to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

We regret to learn that the Hamilton Webbing Co., makers of lamp-wicks, etc., carried on by Mr. Oliver Sweet for a few years past, is reported to be in possession of the bailiff.-J. H. Johnston, of the same city, furniture dealer in a sm.ll way, has assigned in trust.-Geo. Jenkins, a second-hand furniture man, also of



Are cautionen agantse vering anstea of A. Tus offer of 25 cents in the dollar, in 3, 6 and 9 months, made by Louis Laboute, hotlkeeper, West Farnham, Que, had not been accepted by all his creditors at last accounts.

MR. H. THAMAS moved his hardware business from St. John to Moneton, N.B., in the be an ornament to, the village,-Matthew

Richardson, a Hamilton shoe dealer, is reported

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have the sheriff in possession; D. W.

at length assigned.



English. She is of 1,935 tons gross, 1,459 tons net, and owned by the Dampfschiff Rhedeier (Hansa) Company, of Hamburg. She left Antwerp on June 11th, with a general cargo, amongst which was a considerable amount of window glass, merchants having supplemented their orders in many cases after the wreck of the SS. Helvetia of the same line, a few weeks ngo. A scarcity of window-glass is anticipated.

WE regret to learn that the respectable firm of Milne & Clute, general merchants, Sterling,

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their larger creditors at 70 cents in the dollar. Their total liabilities then were about \$32,000. The composition notes were paid in full. They now claim that they paid more than the estate now claim that they plat more than the estate warranted, and assign as a cause for their present troubles considerable shrinkage in assets. The liabilities are about \$13,000; and the assets about \$18,000, after writing off \$2,000 in book-debts. Their present offer of 45cents is not favorably regarded by the creditors, who think they should pay at least 60 cents in the dollar. An assignment has been made to the representative of a leading wholesale firm in Moutreal. in Montreal.

worth, whilst his liabilities are uncertain. In

addition to his wholesale dealers he has

rendered himself liable to his friends for

accommodation paper to a considerable

amount, having traded largely on his friends

in the Masonic order, the Foresters and

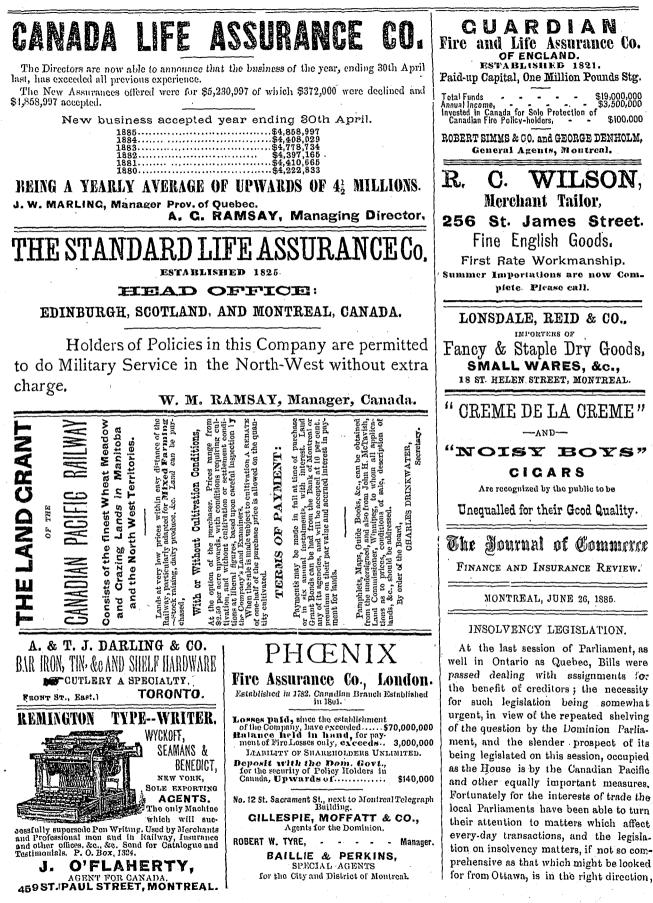
other associations. Mr. W. was well liked as a

business man; he was always reported honest

and truthful, and his recent frauds are a

source of disappointment to many, in addi-

tion to the losses they will sustain.



and may pave the way for a more perfect measure.

The Quebec Bill consists in a revision and amplification of the articles in the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the abandonment of property by debtors arrested under a writ of capias ad respondendum, and by debtors who have "ceased their payments," in response to a demand to that effect by an unsecured creditor for \$200 and upwards. The fulure to comply with such a demand would result apparently in the debtor being liable to imprisonment. Should he choose that alternative, it does not appear that any means are provided for the attachment of his estate for the general benefit of his creditors, nor for his assets being dealt with in any other way than by ordinary process of law, which, of course, means confiscation and disaster to creditors. The provisions for intimating the "abandonment" to creditors resemble those provided by the Insolvent Law, and are satisfactory. A provisional guardian, selected from among the most interested creditors, is appointed by the Prothonotary, and after taking the advice of a meeting of creditors, the judge appoints a curator, who proceeds to liquidate the estate. Inspectors may also be appointed, and the record of proceedingsis then transmitted to the district where the debtor does business; subsequent proceedings being carried on in that district. No costs in an attachment are allowed to rank on an estate where such attachment is issued by a creditor having notice of an abandonment already made, nor in any case when the attachment issues eight days after notice by the debtor or curator of such abandonment. There does not appear to be any restraint on suits, however, and it remains to be settled what the position will be of costs incurred in that way, even after the abandonment, particularly as it is not clearly defined what claims will be entitled to rank against the property in the hands of the curator. Had the right been made to rest on the existence of the claim at the date of the abandonment, many troublesome questions and costly lawsuits might have been avoided. The power of the curator to sell the assets, including debts, must be obtained from the court ; and to cover the case of enumerated real estate, doubtless the court may authorize the curator to have the sheriff sell such property; where no encumbrance exists the curator may be in a position to sell; the payment of dividends and the contestation of claims are also provided for. This completes the provisions of the Bill, apart from certain of them relating to the issue of writs of capias.

There is, of course, much ground which a proper insolvency measure would cover that is entirely untouched, and in practice there will be found many questions for which no provision has been attempted. This was unavoidable, and in the absence of a complete insolvency measure creditors must be content to exercise a large measure of forbearance in dealing with each other, if they would protect their common property and joint interests. An important change has been made in Art. 1543 of the Civil Code, whereby the right to dissolve a sale can only be exercised during filteen days after delivery, in the event of the debtor's insolvency, thus putting a stop to the endless seizures made upon insolvent estates by unpaid vendors. Mr. R. D. McGibbon has just published a neat little manual of some 50 pages in which the new law is embodied, with a number of forms and explanatory notes and a full index.

The Ontario Bill will only come into force on a day to be proclaimed by the Lieutenant Governor. Assignments may be made to any person named by the majority of creditors, or the debtor may assign to the sheriff of the county, in which case a majority in number and value of the creditors may substitute for the sheriff a person in the county where the debtor resided. The reason for thus limiting the bounds within which the assignee must reside is not clear, and the effect of the limitation will not always be in the interest of creditors. Apart from the stipulations regarding the appointment of assignee, there are no provisions that differ materially from those that have heretofore been in force, with the exception of the mode of computing votes : a creditor for \$100 has one vote ; for \$500, 2 votes; for \$1000, 3 votes, and an additional vote for each additional \$1000. Where an object is to be gained by votes, it is evident that this system holds out strong inducements to subdivide claims, or even to create fictitious ones. It remains to be seen how it will work in actual practice. No means are provided for acquiring control over the assets of a debtor who declines to assign, except by writ of execution, after which the Act for the distribution of assets by the sheriff would apply, as is the case in Quebec. Very many contingencies are wholly unprovided for. In neither Province has any provision been enacted for the debtor's discharge, nor does there existany ready means for securing control of his estate in a summary manner, to prevent its being dissipated, either by

the debtor or by vexatious law-suits. In all these respects relief can only be looked for from the Dominion Parliament whose failure to supply the necessary legislation is not to be commended. It will be a fortunate circumstance for traders if the action taken by the Parlialiaments at Toronto and Quebec should rouse legislators at Ottawa to a sense of their duty in this respect, so that Canada may cease to be, among creditors abroad, a by-word suggestive of unjust preferences, antiquated laws, and a Government of fair promises, but uncommonly slow to redeem them.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The absolute necessity that exists for securing the completion of our great Dominion enterprise seems to be admitted on all hands, although, as might have been reasonably expected, there are wide differences of opinion as to the best mode of rendering assistance to the company. We confess that we were not a little astonished at the alternative proposition which emanated from the Opposition, and which can only be truthfully characterized as one for the repulliation of a solemn engagement. It i however, not inconsistent with other proposals that have been made from time to time, in regard to the work in question by the Opposition leaders and the press which advocates their views. The agreement with British Columbia has been virtually ignored, indeed we have seen not long since a suggestion that the agreement might be cancelled and British Columbia driven out of the Dominion. The last proposal was that the amount paid for a guarantee of 3 per cent interest during a period of years, on the capital stock of the Canadian Pacific Co. under the authority of the Dominion Parliament should be appropriated for a wholly different purpose and the guarantee repudiated.

If we had not read the speeches delivered in support of this proposal in the House of Commons we could not have believed it possible that it would have received the support which it did. The stock of the Canadian Pacific Co. is largely held in England, and is liable to change hands at any time. There can be no doubt that its value has been largely affected by the guarantee of the Canadian Government for a term of years. and yet it has been deliberately proposed to repudiate that guarantee. This, we believe, is the first time that repudiation of an engagement of such a character has been proposed by a Canadian politics 1 party. The press, which is hostile to the Government and to the company, does

not cease to convey the impression that this 3 per cent guarantee really amounts to 12 per cent, because a certain number of \$100 shares were allotted at the rate of 25, although it is perfectly well known that the original promoters paid par for five millions of stock which made an average of 40 per cent, which is about the market price at which the stock has ruled for a considerable time.

It has actually been suggested by the Hamilton Times that Mr. Stephen, the President of the Company, and a large holder of its stock, should come forward and advance additional capital to extricate the Company from its embarrassments. And these wiseacres seem wholly unable to comprehend the absurdity of applying the term "Syndicate" to the Directors of a regularly organized Company. The term was applicable to the few gentlemen who entered into the original agreement with the Government to act as promoters of a company to construct and operate the railroad, and who were required to pay up five millions of dollars as a guarantee of their good faith. It was, of course, impossible at the time to form any idea of the terms on which the required capital could be obtained, and in accordance with the rule adopted in the case of the Grand Trunk and similar enterprises it was determined to charge the capital account with interest on the money paid up on account of capital. It is easy to show that this interest is a heavy charge, but if the share_ holders have such "a large steal" as their enemies allege, is it not strange that the people who hold that opinion do not take advantage of the low market value of the stock and secure a share of the profit?

The assailants of the Canada Pacific Co. seem wholly unable to realize the fact that its shareholders are partners in a limited liability company, and that they are not personally responsible for its liabilities. Let the worst come to the worst, the Dominion will have obtained a road which it was pledged to construct for the amount of its loans, while the much-abused shareholders will have lost the capital which they have invested. The worst feature in the whole affair is. that the gentlemen connected with the company have been abused in the most violent manner, and that no effort has been spared to injure them, for no other reason than to damage the Government politically. We might perhaps notice the fact that a good deal of the abuse has proceeded from friends of the Grand Trunk, but candor compels us to acknowledge that between the advocates of the

rival railroads there has been strict reciprocity.

THE MERCHANTS BANK.

The report of the directors of the Merchants Bank, which will be found elsewhere, is not less encouraging than that of the Bank of Montreal. It points clearly to better times than we have had, while inculcating prudence on the mercantile community. Apart from his remarks, on the project of adopting in Canada the National Bank currency system of the United States, which we shall make the subject of a special notice, the principal feature of Mr. Hague's address was the importance of a better understanding being maintained between the banks, so as to prevent one institution being played off against another. Mr. Hague holds, and we think quite correctly, that it should be made impossible for a customer to leave one bank for another, by obtaining better terms. It is often, especially at the branches, thought to be a highly meritorious act to obtain the transfer of the account of a customer of another bank, while it may be quite possible that such bank is but too glad to get rid of a doubtful account. Mr. Hague's experience leads him to think that the amount of money lost by such transfers, would run into millions. One of the most extraordinary of the prevalent delusions among shareholders is that it is possible to carry on the business of banking without loss, and it has even been proposed to make the directors responsible for all losses which may be sustained under their management. We sometimes, too, hear the hackneyed cry of protecting widows and orphans. Such members of the community can only be interested in bank management by the action of those immediately connected with them. The object of those friends is to obtain greater returns for their investments than what the public securities afford, and if they choose to embark in a business, which, though it may be less hazardous than most others, is nevertheless hazardous, they must abide the consequences. Mr. Hague's speech will repay perusal, and we were glad to observe the unanimity which prevailed at the meeting. The old board of directors was re-elected, and Mr. Andrew Allan and Robert Anderson were subsequently elected president and vice-president.

BROKERAGE IN FIRE INSURANCE,

We have written some articles in these columns at different periods upon the

above, but the present is a time when, through the action of the Board of Fire Underwriters, the subject once more comes prominently forward, and we purpose to review the situation in a fair and equitable manner for all concerned.

The broker in Montreal has gradually become a recognised factor in dispensing the business of Fire Insurance, and those companies which refuse to accept or would alter this are simply kicking against the inevitable, and are guilty of an act so egregious that it can only be likened to that of the man who would " cut off his nose to spite his face." This much may be acknowledged at starting, for whereas in the past-the LONG past too-insurers came direct to the companies to transact their business, now, in this city at least, nearly the whole of said fire insurance business is done through the medium of the broker, who belongs to the modern commercial system as completely as steam and electricity.

This being admitted, it seems almost incredible that in attempting to regulate what cannot be dispensed with, and what after all effects a very small part of the fire insurance in the Dominion, the Canadian Underwriters' Association came very nearly going to pieces 1 Yet such, we understand was the fact, although it was not upon the brokerage question, pure and simple, but upon certain side issues growing out of proposed rules that the Association was almost having "Hic jacet" written over its tomb. One of these proposed rules appears to have been the forbidding payment of commission to loan companies or banks on the" insurance of property controlled by them; and another was the limitation of the number of city agents to each company. With regard to the first it was impossible for a chief agent here to subscribe to a rule nullifying an existing agreement made by the home office in Great Britain; and as to the second it was equally absurd to expect a company to admit a rule which might curtail its business in certain parts of the city or prevent it from extending that business in other directions. Such rules are quite impracticable and could not be carried out; but their being brought forward was an evidence that there were abuses which it was intended they should rectify, and at length a compromise was effected which we think fairly met the difficulties. In the first place the bank or loan company is debarred from claiming commission on business in which they have a direct or hypothecary interest; and, secondly, every city canvasser must be registered with the association previous to

taking business for a company, and said agents or canvassers must conform to the rules of the Board or be subject to fine, or dismissed. Next, as to regular brokers, the new rules are not only reasonable, so far as the companies are concerned, but will, we believe, recommend themselves to the better class of brokers who desire to work in a fair and legitimate manner. In any system of doing business it is well to prevent abuses, and insist that the system shall be honestly conducted. The rule forbidding the broker to share his commission with the insured is not only of advantage to the companies in maintaining the tariff rates, but also helps the broker himself, because it stops the unfair competition of others who would take away his business by offering a portion of the commission.

Then the fees to be exacted are no detriment to the broker, but the reverse, inasmuch as such will keep out a number of petty hawkers of insurance who do harm both to the regular brokers as well as the business.

There is no reason why there should be any antagonism between the brokers and the companies, and that this is beginning to be understood is apparent from what we can gather of a broker's meeting held on the 23d instant in the room of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, when the general feeling appeared to be that the brokers and companies should work in harmony together, and that the new rules would have this effect. Some thought the fees a little too high, and others were of opinion that certain rules were a trifle severe, but it is impossible to frame rules with which everybody may agree, and while we heartily rejoice that the good sense of the majority of the members belonging to the Fire Association prevailed and that the brokerage question has been placed upon a fair basis, we are also glad to believe that the brokers are inclined amicably to join hands with the companies ; and thus we may conclude in the words of the renowned Mr. Richard Swiveller, "hoping that the wing of friendship will never moult a feather."

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

It was with equal surprise and regret that we read the account of a recent meeting of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, at which the subject of the relations of the Dominion and of the United States in regard to the Fisheries was discussed. We are persuaded that a subject of such grave national importance should be dealt with by the Government alone, and that expressions of opinion by persons who are necessarily in total ignorance of facts are only calculated to do mischief. It is, we candidly admit, very doubtful how far even local boards of trade understand the subject on which they, nevertheless, undertake to give advice. We are told, for instance, that " the Chamber was unanimously in favor of a renewal of the treaty." There is an amount, of absurdity that is almost incredible, in the supposition that it would be possible to renew a treaty which has just been abrogated by the other party. If, indeed, the Dominion Government had been favorable to the abrogation of the treaty it would have been not only proper, but highly desirable, that the pressure of public opinion should have been brought to hear to prevent its action.

It is the United States that has abrogated a treaty, which conferred on its citizens certain valuable privileges, subject to compensation, to be determined by arbitration for the enjoyment of those privileges, during a period of ten years. It is notorious that the award of the arbitrators was strongly objected to by the United States, and that we are now thrown back on the assertion of our rights under the treaty of 1818. What, we would ask, does the Chamber of Commerce mean ? We cannot believe for a moment, that the various parties who take the same view and use the same language. are really in favor of renewing the treaty without compensation, and yet such is the plain meaning of their language. They are simply doing all in their power to embarrass their own Government, and to place weapons in the hands of the United States. It would be a grave blunder for the Dominion Government to make any overture at present for the negotiation of a treaty on the subject of the fisheries. with the knowledge in their possession of the views of the Government of the United States, and of those engaged in the fishery trade in New England.

We must adopt the same course of proceeding as in 1870, which was to demand from the United States a reference to an impartial arbitrator of the treaty, the construction of which has been disputed. Pending such reference, or a refusal to arbitrate, Canada must enforce its rights, as admitted by American statesmen, and must be prepared to incur the expense of protecting the fisheries. That the Dominion Government is prepared to deal with the question we have no doubt, but Canadian Chambers of Commerce and Editors are doing all the mischief in their power.

To make their position still more ridiculous, the Halifax Chamber decided !!!! that "the Provincial Govern-" "ment should request the British Admiral "to employ the ships of the navy in the "North American waters in efficiently "protecting the fisheries, until the treaty "is renewed, or some other international "business arrangement effected in fair "terms to this Province." How we apples swim ! We should like to see the reply of a British Admiral to such a request from a Provincial Government.

The foregoing article was necessarily held over, and we have learned from a discussion in the House of Commons that while the American 'duties will be exacted Canada is likely to yield her fisheries in the vague hope of a reciprocity treaty. Our firm conviction is that the first step to be taken is 'o have a decision as to Canada's rights under the treaty of 1818. The charge of not demanding reciprocity is absurd, as it is notorious that the meaning of the term in the United States is that we shall discriminate against Great Britain in our tariff on manufactures. To allow the United States fishermen access to our coasts while a duty is charged on our fish would be a grave error of judgment, and notwithstanding the rumors that are prevalent we still rely on the firmness of the Government.

THE BANK MEETINGS.

THE BANK OF HAMILTON.

The report of the Bank of Hamilton shows a net profit for the year of rather more than 10 per cent, of which there was paid in dividends 7 per cent, and \$20,000 added to the rest. This is a reduction of \$30,000 from the previous year, but, as the president justly remarked, the shareholders should congratulate themselves on such a result considering the prevailing depression. He was able to state that there had been a steady growth in deposits and circulation, which are now larger than ever before in the history of the bank.

THE CENTRAL BANK.

This, one of our latest banking institutions, has recently held its first annual meeting, and has made a highly satisfactory report. The paid-up capital is only \$312,S80, on which a profit of about \$23,-000 has been realized after writing off the preliminary expense account, and making provision for interest and bad debts. A dividend of 6 per cent has been paid and \$10,000 carried to the rest. Five branches have been established during the year.

THE FEDERAL BANK.

The report of the Federal Bank must be considered, under all the unfortunate 980

circumstances which led to recent changes, among which was the withdrawa of the agency from Montreal, to be highly satisfactory. A dividend of 3 per cent for the year has been declared, and the circulation and deposits afford evidence that the bank enjoys a large share of public confidence. The meeting was addressed, both by Mr. Nordheimer the president, and Mr. Yarker, the general manager, and we commend their remarks to the attention of our readers.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

The statement of the Ontario Bank is very satisfactory, the profits aggregating 10 per cent of the capital, 4 per cent of which has been added to the rest, and 6 per cent paid in dividends. The rest is now over 32 per cent of the capital, and the circulation and deposits over five millions. Under all the circumstances of a depressed trade the report will, we feel assured, be deemed satisfactory.

THE VILLE MARIE BANK.

The report of the Ville Marie Bank will be found elsewhere." It refers to the rather notorious Belgian case, which was frequently brought under public notice during the year, and which was said to have originated in the abstraction of securities, the property of an ecclesiastical corporation. An action had been commenced against the bank, which led to an action by the Bank against the plaintiff, and the recovery of five thousand dollars damages. We are glad to learn from the report that the business of the bank continues to improve. The circulation and deposits are quite equal to what might be expected from the capital of \$464,300.

THE JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

This old institution seems to have done a fair business during the past year. The profits were about 8 per cent on the capital of \$500,000, of which 6 per cent was divided. There is a reserve fund of \$140,-000, and \$15,308 at credit of profit and loss. The meeting was harmonious, and general satisfaction was manifested at the result of the year's business.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

The statement of the Bank of Toronto shows the very handsome return in the year of $12\frac{1}{3}$ per cent on the capital, of which \$50,000 was added to the rest, while \$200,000 was applied to the halfyearly dividend of 4 per cent each and a bonus of 2 per cent. The overdue debts unsecured are under \$6000. The shareholders are to be congratulated on the result of the year's operations, and on the prosperous condition of the Bank.

OUR COMMERCIAL POSITION.

The Montreal Herald is of opinion that "Canada certainly occupies an "unfortunate position in this respect," that is to say, on the assumption that Canada will not be permitted to discriminate in favor of one British Colony against another. The Herald claims "the right to do what the people of England are doing," but we have very great doubts whether the *Herald* comprehends exactly what the people of England are doing. Our contemporary asserts that "Great Britain will not negotiate treaties except "for the special advantage of her own " interests, which do not harmonize with "ours." Such a statement should be accompanied by proof. We ask our contemporary to name a single instance during the last thirty years in which Great Britain has discriminated in favor of any foreign country or of any one of its own Colonies. Great Britain certainly has entered into treaties, the leading principle of which was that all countries should be placed on the same footing. What more can be desired by any reasonable man? We claim the right of imposing such duties on imports, as we think most for our own advantage; and although our duties discriminate in favor of our own industries, and against those of the mother country no objection has been made by the mother country, which, nevertheless, admits all our exports duty free.

There are persons of whose opinion the Heraid is an exponent, who would like that Canada should be permitted to do what Great Britain would not dream of doing, viz., to discriminate in favor of some one or more colonies, or it may be foreign countries, and against other colonies and even the mother country. This is what the Herald calls insisting on our rights, while, so long as we act on the same principle, as the mother country " we remain in an inferior position." It is rather amusing to read the Herald enquiring "why should we encourage farmers to " raise surplus crops and cattle if we are "not to be permitted to find foreign " markets for them?" when we have perfectly free admission to the very best market in the world for our surplus products. It is extraordinary that the advocates of discriminating duties should fail to realize the consequence of their imposition, which would be most assuredly retaliation by all the countries against which we should discriminate to such a degree as would entail exclusion from all foreign markets, and even from our sister colonies if they were discriminated against.

BANK ISSUES.

When noticing the meeting of the Merchants Bank we intimated that we would take another opportunity, of directing attention to Mr. Hague's views on the subject which was brought prominently before the public at the Bank of Montreal meeting by Mr. Smithers. Our views on this most important subject have been sufficiently explained in our last two issues, and we are glad to find that there is not, in our opinion, any substantial difference between the views of Mr. Hague and our own. We fully and unreservedly subscribe to the opinion of Mr. Hague " that this country would do " well when the time comes for legisla-" tion, to follow the lines of Sir Robert " Peel's Acts of 1844 and 1845." We differ with him to some extent in his opposition to Dominion notes, while entirely concurring with him as to the importance of making that issue perfectly secure, by adopting the principle of Sir Robert Peel's Act, and by providing for a fixed issue on securities, the excess to be held in gold. By making Dominion notes a legal tender, and by compelling the banks to hold a large percentage of their reserves in their notes, the Government has incurred a responsibility, which, as we have repeatedly pointed out, it has failed to provide for

Mr. Hague states that "he has never been in favor of the Government of this or of any other country issuing circulating notes." He however approves of Parliament directing a banking corporation to issue notes to a fixed amount on Government security; and, further, to exchange automatically notes for gold and gold for notes. The logical inference is that in Canada, Mr. Hague would carry out the English system by selecting the largest bank, say the Bank of Montreal, to perform the duty of the Bank of England. So long as the bank of issue is confined strictly to the execution of an Act of Parliament there can be no possible danger to the public. For the defects of the present system the Parliament and the Government are responsible. As Mr. Hague has correctly pointed out, no uneasiness would have been felt if "the foundation on which the Dominion Note Act was originally based had been adhered to." The counter proposition is an issue of notes, based on the deposit of Government securities, and yet the advocates of that plan object to an issue of. Dominion notes represented by Government securities and gold.

Mr. Hague's suggestion that no new bank should be authorized to issue notes. -

and that those now chartered should be restricted to an issue to the extent of, say, three years average seems to be a satisfactory basis for an arrangement. There can be no difficulty whatever in providing by a short Act of Parliament for the perfect security of the Dominion notes. We may point out, by way of illustration, that on 31st Oct., 1884, the Dominion note circulation was \$17,114,333, and on 30th April, 1885, \$14,628,545, a difference of \$2,485,788, while under Sir Leonard Tilley's Dominion Note Act only \$621,447 more gold was required at the former than at the latter period. And vet nearly two millions of the excess was held by the banks as a gold reserve. According to a sound system, at the former period the Government reserve should have been \$7,114,333, while at the latter period \$4,628,545 would have been adequate. The Finance Department will do well to profit by the advice of an experienced bank manager like Mr. Hague, and restore the original principle of the Dominion Note Act which is that of the Bank of England Act of 1844. Unless sound legislation is resorted to, the first serious pressure on the banks will compel'a demand on the Government which will cause much inconvenience.

THE CANAL TOLLS.—The action of the Government in reducing the Ganal tolls to a merely nominal rate will, we feel assured, be appreciated not only by the inhabitants of Montreal, but by all those who desire that the St. Lawrence navigation shall be encouraged: It seems not to occur to the Ontario opponents of the St. Lawrence route that all charges on goods that are either received or forwarded by the St. Lawrence fall on the consumers or producers of the Dominion who use thatronte in preference to the United States. It is satisfactory to find that the influence which is hostile to the St. Lawrence navigation has been powerless on the present occasion.

THERE are encouraging prospects for stock raising in Munitoba, says an exchange. Mr. Robert Campbell, who lives a little north of Strathclair, has a very fine herd of seventyfive West Highland cattle. These animals were wintered out doors without feeding, their peculiarity being that they paw up the snow and thrive on the grass thus found; and they are now in fair condition. They are very hardy, their calves being in many instances dropped early in the snow, and have not suffered to any extent. Their hair is very long, and their hides make excellent robes. Mr. Campbell receives great credit for his enterprise in introducing this new variety of stock into the country. The first of his present herd were imported from Scotland two years ago at great expense.

Meetings, &c.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada was held in the Board Room of the Bank the 17th inst. There was a large atlendance of stockholders. Among those present were Messrs. Andrew Allan (president), Robert Anderson, Jonathan Hadgson, Hector Muckenzie, Adolphe Masson, William Darling, John Cassils, John Duncan, John Grawford, T. D. Hood, H. Moñtagu Allan, Hugh Allan, J. P. Cleghorn, D. Lorn McDougall, Wm. Millar, J. C. Watson, J. Y. Gilmour, Geo. Hague (general manager), A. C. Clark, G. S. Brush, Mr. Rae, J. L. Marler, L. Huot, J. Learmont, F. Gaverhill, J. Bennett, J. Curran, Alex. Ewan, G. W. Hamilton, J. Try-Davies, W. B. Cumming, A. McDougall, and others. Ald. T. D. Hood, moved that the president, Mr. Andrew Allan, take the chair. The president then asked Mr. J. H. Plummer, assistant

Ald. T. D. Hood, moved that the president, Mr. Andrew Allan, take the chair. The president then asked Mr. J. H. Plummer, assistant general manager, to act as secretary of the meeting. The secretary, being called upon, read the advertisement calling the meeting.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the directors, which had been in the hands of the stockholders for some time was taken as read. The report is as follows:— The Board have placewre in again meeting

The Board have pleasure in again meeting the stockholders for the purpose of placing before them the results of the year's business.

The net promiser one year, and		
payment of interest and charges,		
and deducting appropriations for	•	
bad and doubtful debts, have		
amounted to	\$523,799	04
Balance from last year	9,501	
-		

\$533,300 40

Added to the "Rest "	125,000	00
Carried forward to profit and		
loss account of next year	7, 566	71

\$533,300 40

MENO.—It will be observed that the form of the statement has been changed from that presented last year, the sum written off for Bad and Doubtful Debts being deducted from the gross profits, as well as charges, and interest on deposits. In addition to this a large amount of debts that have now become irrecoverable have been written off the Contingent Fund, reducing the same to \$156,000.

become irrecoverable have been written off the Contingent Fund, reducing the same to \$150,000. The profits of the year, though on the whole well maintained, have not been as large as those for the year 1884. The appropriations for bad and doubtful debts have called for the setting apart of much larger sums than are precessary in an average second training the setting apart of much larger sums than are necessary in an average year, a result which stockholders cannot be surprised at, considering the large number of failures during the year. It is satisfactory to note that during the last few months, signs of improvement have been perceptible, and failures have considerably dim-inished. The harvest which was reaped in 1884 was, on the whole, an abundant one. But the grain harvest was very productive in other countries, and prices fell to a point almost un-precedented. The consequence of this was deferred payments, many renewals, and poorer returns than usual to the cultivators of the soil. The heavy around the cultivators of the soil. The heavy export trade in the products of our farms, which is of so much advantage to the country generally, has not resulted in profit to those who have carried it on. The volume to those who have carried it on. The volume of business, however, has been very consider-ble, and the Bank has had a due share of it. which has been done without loss. The profit from this branch of business, owing to excessive competition, has been reduced below a reason-able minimum. The business of the Bank with the which here is marking the Domin the wholesale importing houses of the Domin-ion has been generally satisfactory. The cusion has been generally satisfactory. The cus-tomers of the Bank have exercised commenda-able pridence and avoided unprofitable expan-The large lumber interests of the Ottawa sion. valley are on the whole in a satisfactory condition; and the business of the Bank in that quarter your board believes to be in a sound state. The commencement of the Bank year witnessed a deep depression in some of the most important manufacturing industries of the country. This

at one time threatened to result in a disastrous collapse. By the prudence, forbearance, and firmness of the banks interested, and their readiness to assist deserving customers, this period of depression has been tided over with no worse results than the closing of the larger factories for a short period. Stocks were thus worked off, and a way opened for a resumption of pro-duction. The business, generally speaking, cannot be said to be profitable at present; but production has been resumed on a moderate scale. It is hoped that business may shortly be done on a basis that will be profitable to the owners and stockholders of these establish-ments. The business of the Bank in Manitoba has called for constant vigilance, and the exervise of much prudence and judgment on the part of the officers of the Bank. Of the heavy losses suffered in the North West by Banking Institutions, in consequence of the collapse of speculation, the Bank has had but a very moderate share, considering the extent of its operations. The loss, however, has been con-siderable in itself, and forms a large proportion of the total sufficient during the near of the total suffered during the year. Progress towards a sound condition of allairs is undoubtedly being made, but the rate is slower than was expected. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway is an event of the greatest im-portance to the fature development of the whole North-West. The speedy suppression of the late outbreak may tend to bring the territory under the attention of European settlers, and so in the end promote its prosperity. The cessation of demand for money at call in New York has seriously affected the profits obtainable there; and it has been found necessary to withdraw funds from that point, and seek employment for them elsewhere. The possible disturbance of a gold basis in the United States has called for the exercise of much discretion with regard to opera-tions connected therewith. The directors con-sider it necessary to keep this matter constantly before them. Measures have already been taken to protect the Bank in the event of gold ad-vancing to a premium. It gives them pleasure to state that, notwithstanding the foregoing drawbacks, the business of the Bank has been well maintained, as will be seen by the accompanying Balance Sheet. A considerable number of new and satisfactory accounts have been opened during the year. The directors of the Bank have steadily kept in view the improvement and extension of the Bank's business. Their aim has been to build up a sound and profachle connection amongst the stable business men of the community. The outlook seems to be better than it was a year ago, though your directors would speak cautionsly on this point, being aware that the consequences of a period of downed and a stable set of the stable set of the set o of depression are apt to extend beyond the time when recovery has commenced. A return of prosperous years cannot, in their judgment, be immediately expected. The Bank, however, is in a position to take advantage of a change for the better when it transpires; and the stockholders may reasonably look forward in due time to a gradual and steady improvement. The Bank has acquired premises for its business in Owen Sound, the cost of which has been added to Bank Premises account. The various offices of the Bank have been duly inspected. The Directors call attention to the accompany-ing Balance Sheet. The Officers of the Bank have fulfilled their duties to the satisfaction of the Baret the Board.

The whole respectfully submitted. ANDREW ALLAN, President. MONTREAL, June 9, 1885.

GENERAL STATEMENT 301h May, 1885. Liabilities.

Notes in circula- tion Deposits bearing interest (inclu-	\$2,896,974 00
d ing interest - accrued to date) \$5,653,672 30 Deposits not bear-	
ing interest 2,469,296 07	8,122,968 37

Balances due to		
Canadian Banks keeping depos-		
it Accounts		
with the Mer- chants Bank	,	451,527 12
Balances due Canadian Banks		
in daily Ex-		96 100 03
changes Balances due to		36,128 93
Banks in Great Britain		521,719 56
Dividends u n- claimed		5,616 24
Dividend No. 33,		,
payable 1st June	• •	200,374 14
Total Liabilities to the Public.		12.234.408.36
Capital paid up		12,234,408 36 5,724,976 64 1,375,000 00
Rest. Contingent Fund		150,000 00
Galance carried		
forward to Pro- fit and Loss Account of next		
year		7,566 71
	-	\$19,491,951 71
	Assets.	
Cald and silver	2188668.	
Gold and silver		427,589 34
Dominion notes on hand		644,022 00
Notes and cheques of other Cana-	1	·
dian banks on		00 017 00
hand Balance due by		680,947 29
other Cann- dian banks in		
daily exchanges		80,352 08
Enlances due by Agencies of the		
Bank in the United States,		
United States, and by United States National		
banks	,	321,844 60
Dominion Gov- ernment bonds		856,250 00
Call and short loans on bonds		
and stocks		1,220,466 00
Total available		0.001.471.01
assets Time loans on	•	3,631,471 31
bonds and stocks	671,246.78	
Other loans, dis-	,	
counts, and advances on		
courrent ac-	14,200,814 75	
Other lonns, dis- counts overdue		
and not spe-		
cially secured (loss provided		
for in contin-	126,973 36	
gent fund) Other loans, dis- counted over-		ς
due secu:ed	124,528 19	
Morigages, bonds		15,123,563 08
and other secu-		
ritics, the pro- perty of the		161.005 04
bank Real estate-pro-		161,025 24
ductive	40,343 88	
productive	94,774 65	135,118 53
Bank premises, fittings and		
F furniture		430,000 00
Athan insents not		

Other assets not

included under the foregoing	•		
heads		10,773	55
		\$19,491,951	71
G.	flague,	General Manag	er.

The President then moved ;-

That the report of the Directors, as submitted, be and the same is hereby adopted and ordered to be printed for distribution amongst the stockholders.

Mr. Robert Anderson seconded the motion. The President said-Gentemen, as the General Manager will address you at some length, it will not be necessary for me to say anything, and before asking any questions of the General Manager or of the Board, I would ask Mr. Hague to make his remarks now,

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

Before making any general remarks, I will correct a misapprehension which has arisen with regard to the Contingent Fund of the Bank. It is assumed by some that the amount written off from this Fund has been lost dur-ing the present year. This is not the case. In order that it may be understood I will explain the origin and use of the Fund.

In our periodical review of the assets of the Bank, it is incumbent upon us to consider the position of Insolvent Estates and other Doubt-ful Debts. The estimating of the outcome of these matters, whether they be many or few, is a difficult task. It is impossible to arrive is a difficult task. It is impossible to arrive at absolute certainty. But after hearing all that can be said by our managers, we come to a conclusion that a certain sum represents the doubtfal element in each case. When debts have become finally bad we have an absolute certainty, and write them off our books. But for doubtfal debts, we make an estimate, and put aside a certain sum from the profits of a given veer for the purpose. Now this sum so given year for the purpose. Now this sum so appropriated may be dealt with in two ways. We may cut down the amount of the debt itself by this sum; or we may allow the debt to stand at its original amount and place the sum named to a special account called " Contingent Account." We call it this because, while it is known that there are doubtful elements attach-

ing to certain debts, the exact amount of the ultimate loss is not known at the time. The "Contingent Fund" of the Bank has therefore arised in this way. During the last therefore arisen in this way. During the last few years when a failure occurred or property came into our hands, we have estimated its doubtful quality at so much money, and taken that amount from the profits to meet the con-tingency. This sum has varied from one year to another, as you may have noticed by our reports.

At the end of last year the Contingent Fund had amounted to \$300,000. This sum was not a mere guess, but represented the total of careful calculations.

You will understand then that there existed a year ago certain matters which we estimated to be doubtful to this amount. Had it not to be doubtful to this amount. Had it not been so this \$300,000 would have been added to the "Rest" of the Bank. What then has to the "Rest" of the Bank. What then has transpired during the present year? Some Insolvent Estates of a year ago, have been wound up, and some former debtors have been finally discharged. The loss on these, instead of being an uncertain element as it was a year ago, has now become certain, and we have charged these matters against the Fund' to which they properly belong. All this had nothing to do with the working of the Bank during the present year. Whether we made more this year, or made less, had not the sligh-test bearing on the working of the estate remore this year, or made less, had not the sligh-test bearing on the working of the estate re-presented by our last year's Contingent Fund. Nor will our future profits have anything to do with the remaining \$150,000. For this sum represents that amount of debts of former years known to be doubtul which we still have to ware out work out.

In dealing with such matters this year we have not followed the plan of former years, but have cut offatonce from any debtils doubtful element. To do this has taken a large ful element. To do this has taken a large amount of money out of the profits. But it has been done and it has left us, as you have heard, with the sum of \$533,000. Out of this \$533,000 we have paid you 7 per cent dividends. The greater part of the residne-wiz., \$135,000, has been transferred to the Reserved Fund of the Bank. If we were a private lirm this would be added to any aquited

Bank. If we were a private nrm this would be added to our capital. This \$125,000 is not near as much as we would like to have realized. We could have wished it twice as much, or three times as much, for we all desire to build up that Fund

wished it twice as much, or three times as much, for we all desire to build up that Fund to a large amount. But you enanot expect such things in times like these. There were two years in which additions on the Rest were made very fast. From 1881 to 1883 the rest increased from \$500,000 to \$1,150,000. Now we are compelled to go slowly. But we do desire to go securely and whait we build, whether much or little, to build solidly. The result of the year's business must he faken in connection with the times we have been passing through. It is in times like these the losses of the Banks run up to bigher figures than the average, especially with Banks that have numerous Branches and are spread over large tracts of country. Our profits have kept up as well as any friend of the Bank could expect. We have on the whole a very good business, though it is not as large as we could wish in some quarters. And in my judgment it is ster dily improving. The Bank is well established and has a good circle of customers. Bant cur expenses are large, though coustant watchfulness is exercised circle of customers. But our expenses are large, though constant watchfulness is exercised harge, though constant watchfulness is exercised over them, and economy is enforced at all points. But we cannot diminish our expenses in dif-ficult times in the ratio in which profits decrease. Our expenses are now as much as they were when we earned \$100,000 a year more than we do now. And they cannot be made less. When business revives and its volume is increased, we shall have the satisfac-tion of conducting it with little if any increase in expense. And the exceptionally heavy ex-menses of carving on business in Manitoba will penses of carrying on business in Manitoba will

penses of carrying on business in Manitoba will gradually assume reasonable proportions. Hard as the times have been, it is a satis-faction that no general revulsion has over-taken the community, if we except that which has apparently just spent its force in Manitoba. The prudent warnings, given in 'influential quarters some time ago, both in person and through the press, were successful in stopping the tide of inflation. We have passed through a year which has consisted in great part of check and restraint in all quarters. This is always a difficult and unpleasant process; but

We have bad in Canada during the present year what might have become a great bank-ing disaster. The Bank, itself, was saved, yet with the collapse of a system of management with the collapse of a system of management which set the rules of prudence at dehance and maintained a style of competition that did grave injury, not only to other Banks, but to the community. This, and other indications, point to the desirableness of united action amongst the Banks generally, such as prevails in Scotland, London and New York, to the great advantage both of the Banks and the public. public.

Experience shows that imprudent Banking does serious damage to the mercantile com-munity. The lavish lending of money without proper regard to security is not a benefit but

many, the latter tending of many many proper regard to security is not a benefit but an injury to all parties. When a Bank loses millions of money, it simply means that large numbers of its ens-tomers have been ruined. In a majority of cases (and I now speak from experience) they have been ruined by being able to borrow too freely from the Bank. A prudent Bank would have kept them in check and saved them. Some of this imprudence in lending money results from the foolish way in which com-petition is carried on. Competition there must be: but it is certainly not wise for a Bank Munager to be constantly begging people to ceme and borrow the money entrusted to him to lend. I do not think the Banks, as a whole, have made a dollar of profit by money so

pushed out, the average of losses from the business being so high, and they have certainly done damage to their customers. There can be no good in reversing the natural order of things. When a trader wants to borrow the natural course for him is to go the man who has money to lend, and explain his position and security. And instead of aiming to borrow as much as a possible, it should be his ambition as much as possible, it should be his ambition to borrow as little as he can possibly do with. Let him build up a character for prudent dealing and he may depend upon it that his

dealing ard he may depend upon it that his legitimate wants will be supplied at all times. If Banks had a mutual good understanding it would prevent one institution being played off against another. Better terms are some-times songht. The demand in some cases may be legitimate enough. In other cases when the demand is for more money or less security, it may be refused in the customore's court it may be refused in the customer's own interest. Another Bank may be applied to in such a case. The spirit of competition may then prevail to the extent of breaking down reasonable safeguards. Managers of branches need special care in this direction. To take an account from another Bank by offering or consenting to better terms is often deemed a line achievement, deserving special recogni-tion by the Directors. But Boards of Directors by this time have learned to estimate such achievements at their true value. If I were to put on record the amount of money the Banks have lost in this way it would run up into millions.

Bankers would find it to their interest to have that sort of common understanding that will make it impossible for a customer to leave one Bank for another except on equal terms. The checks and restraints of prudent Banking should be so common that any customer will understand that he cannot get rid of them by changing one Bank for another. There will, of course, be preferences and repulsions, likes and dislikes. A Banker may make him-self so disagreeable and unreasonable as to make it difficult to do business with him. Other Banks in that case will have the offer of accounts on perfectly equitable terms; and will be justified in taking them. What is specially deprecated here, is that spirit of ambition to extend business which will lead to its being taken on unsafe terms, or the allow-ance of rates which are unprofitable and unance of rates which are unprofilable and un-reasonable. An association of Bankers, like that of the United States, for the furtherance of mutual interests would be of great advan-tage both to the Bunks and to the public. I will now take the liberty of making a few remarks on the subject of requiring all Bank note issue to be secured by Government de-bankards.

bentures.

As the Bank charters have still six years to run, this can scarcely be considered a practical question at present. It may however, be well question at present. It may however, be well to give the subject consideration for some time beforehand. A few remarks, therefore, may not be out of place, especially as it has been prominently brought forward by the President of our leading Bank. To begin with, it is well to remember that this is not a new subject. It was exhaustively discussed in Parliament and through the prese

discussed in Parliament and through the press sixteen years ago. The Government at that time brought forward a measure for the covering of bank notes by Government bonds, but after discussion, spread over two years, the measure was withdrawn as unsuitable to the been the growth of forty or fifty years, and has spread its roots into every department of business. It could not be radically altered business. It could not be radically altered without serious disturbance to our commercial interests. The case is not that of considering what is the best theory on the subject, as we might do in establishing a Banking haw for a new territory. Our Bank circulation, whatever its merits or demerits may be is already estab-lished. This is no reason why it should not be modified or improved, or even, if need were shown, abolished altogether. But all must acknowledge that to bring about a fundamen-tal alteration in the whole Bank note system of the country is a matter that should not be entered upon without weighty and pressing reasons. The gravity of the issue may be inferred from the fact that to carry it out must necessarily involve a large diminution in the supply of money available for the mercantile community.

There may be differences of opinion as to how many millions or tens of millions this dim-inution will amount to. But the diminution will necessarily be sufficiently heavy to make itself felt in a searcity of money. This may or may not be an unmixed evil; but it is certain to transpire, and due weight and consideration should be given to it by the public. This may not be a sufficient reason in itself for allowing things to remain as they are, for if we were troubled with such rotten issues as formerly prevailed in the United States, and by which united besee accurate to the paper allower untold losses accrued to the people, almost any sacrifice would be cheerfully made to get a sternice wonth be cheertury made to get a better system. But it cannot be said that the bank currency of Canada is now, or ever has been, on such a footing as this. On the con-trary the loss suffered by the community during the last fifty years by the failure of banks to redeem their issues has been but a small fracticn.

The case may be summed up as follows : On behalf of alteration and the compelling all banks to cover their issues by Government bonds, it is claimed that a currency thus scenred would rest on a solid basis, would cir-culate in all parts of the Dominion at an equal value, and if the issuing bank fuiled would be

promptly redeemed. That for the banks to lend large sums of money to the Government would prevent the necessity of borrowing abroad to the same extent, and would create a home market for

Government securities. That it would prevent the establishment of ephemeral and unsound institutions that are enabled to carry on business wholly by means of the facilities circulation affords them.

That it would be a benefit to the Banks themselves to lessen their power of making loans by means of circulation. Such loans, so easily contracted, leading often to inflation of prices and loss both to the merchant and the Bank Bank.

That the system has been long tried in the United States, and has proved of great value in providing a sound currency, in which the people have perfect confidence, circulating at par in all sections of the country.

It is sometimes said also—but this is a mis-take—that the circulation of Great Britain is based on this principle.

Against such a fundamental alteration as is proposed, it is argued : First, that as above stated it could not be carried out without a heavy diminution in the supply of money for mercantile purposes.

That the disadvantages, whatever they may be, of the present system, have not been so serious as to call for a remedy involving such grave consequences.

That Bank notes are sufficiently negotiable, for all practical purposes, in every part of the Dominion, and are now as secure as they can

Dominion, and are now as secure as they can be made (even in the way proposed), by reason of their being constituted a preferential lien on the assets of the Bank. That the system of Bank circulation, subject to constant redemption like that of Canada, is the only one that provides naturally and easily for the expansion and contraction of circulation necessary in an agricultural com-munity. munity.

That a system of fixed issues, which provides neither for contraction nor expansion, has proved a serious detriment in the United States, leading to unnatural scarcity of money at one time,

and unnatural redundancy at another. It is urged, too, that the Banks of the United States are all local institutions, each one complete in itself and without branches, and that a system which may be readily and easily worked in that country, might lead to serious practical difficulties in Canada where Banks have numerous branches.

It is pointed out further that this is a ques-

tion that affects country districts rather than great monetary centres; that our system of Bank circulation is the one conducing to the greatest economy of capital, in doing the busi-ness of a sparsely settled country, where capi-tal in the shape of money is not by any means abundant; and that the conditions of circulation as so radically different in monetary centres and out-lying communities that no argument can be carried from the one to the other.

With regard to preventing the establishment of unsound institutions, it is contended that the responsibility of this rests with the Government, and that it could be fully secured by legislation similar to that of Sir Robert Peel's Banking Act of 1844.

I am aware that rejoinders could be made to some of these arguments. But it cannot be denied that this is a very grave question, affect-ing, as it does, the whole mercantile and indus-trial community of the Dominion, and that it should be dealt with in a cautious and conservative spirit. It is not the condition of things in this city or province only that must be con-sidered. Banking is within the sphere of the Dominion Government, and the interests of Ontario, of the Maritime Provinces, and of Manitoba, must be looked at, and that in view of the future as well as the present.

Before the time for legislation comes, many circumstances may have transpired of which we are now in ignorance. These may affect any conclusion that we my arrive at. But my are now in ignorance. These may affect any conclusion that we my arrive at. But my present impression is, without committing my-self or the Bank to details, or in fact, definitely at all, that this country would do well, when the time comes for legislation, to follow the lines of Sir Robert Peel's Acts of 1844 and 1845. On this basis the whole banking system of Great Britain has rested for the last forty years. These Acts dealt with the circulation, first, of the Bank of England; secondly, of the country the Bank of England; secondly, of the country Banks of England and Wales; thirdly, of the Banks in Scotland and Ireland, and its proof bank circulation is discussed. I. With regard to the country Banks of England, it was provided, first, that no new Banks should Was provided, first, that no new Banks should be established having the right to issue notes; second, that existing banks should continue to have the right to the extent of their average circulation in the three years preceding the passing of the Act. The country Bank circulation is still carried on in England on this basis, and returns respecting it are periodically, published. The total amount of such notes in circulation hast February was £2.986.000. It is circulation last February was $\mathcal{L}2,986,000$. It is an utterly erroneous notion, though somewhat prevaleni, that the Bank of England is the only

Bank in England that issues notes. II. In Scotland and Ireland, as in England, no new issuing Bank can be established; but the Banks were allowed to continue their circuthe Banks were allowed to continue their circu-lation on the same basis as the country Banks of England, with the additional proviso, how-ever, that any Bank might issue beyond the three years average on holding gold good for the excess. This the Bauks of Scotland and Ireland take care to do; and have practically continued their issues as before. The circulacontinued their issues as denote. The circumstion of the linest network, according to the latest return, was $\pounds 6,224,000$. The circulation of the Scotch banks was $\pounds 5,378,000$. III. The provisions of the Act with respect to the Bank of England are worth studying.

To the Bink of Efficient are worth studying. For though we have no Bank in Canada corres-ponding to the Bank of England, our Govern-ment issues notes which are a legal tender, like those of the Bank of England, and which are redeemable in gold at the Government Treasuries. Recognizing the fact that a legal tender note, which cannot be refused, no matter how large its amount, requires to be on an excentionally secure basis, the Act newvided matter how large its amount, requires to be on an exceptionally secure basis, the Act provided that the Bank as heretofore might issue to tes to a certain amount fixed by the Act a minst Government securities; but that the w'o'e excess should be represented by gold in as actual possession. To secure this latter a department of the Bank was created, whose sole function is to give gold for notes and rotes for gold. Sir Robert Peel's Act, it was sup-posed, would accomplish many things which

experience has proved it incapable of doing, such as the prevention of overtrading, inflation and their consequences in panics and revulsions. These have been as rampant and violent in These have been as rampant and violent in England since the Act was passed as they were before. But it has done one thing beyond question. It has secured that gold should always be forthcoming whenever Bank of Eng-land notes were presented for redemption. If the lending lines of Banking legislation in England were followed here, any new banks chartered would be prohibited from issuing notes. Existing Banks would be anthorized to issue henceforth to the average of their issues of three preceding years. As the system of

of three preceding years. As the system of Scotland or Ireland is undoubtedly more appli-Scotland or treatant is industrially more appli-cable to Canada, then that of England, they would further be allowed to issue, as need might require, on gold specifically held for the purpose. The adoption of this method would purpose. check the establishment of unsound banks, would give every needful facility for future busines, would prevent any curtailment of the busines, would prevent any curtailment of the supply of mercantile funds, and provide for regular expansion and contraction. As to security, the Bank currency of Canada is as

security, the fank chireney of chinada is as secure as it can be already. Applying the same principle to the notes of our Government, I may remark that I am not now, and never have been, in favor of the Government of this or any other country issuing eirenhating notes. There are grave and weighty reasons against it, which reasons I have stated to be sever time and place, and am ready to

circulating notes. There are grave and weighty reasons against it, which reasons I have stated at the proper time and place, and am ready to do so again if called on. The theory of our Dominion notes, however, is not a practical question at present. But events during this very year have shown the propriety of strengthening the gold reserve for such notes. As these notes are a legal tender, in which all Banks can pay their depositors, and as the Banks can pay their depositors, and as the Banks are compelled by law to hold a certain percentage of such notes, instead of gold (which some of them would much prefer), J submit that it is a matter of the greatest importance that the gold basis of our government issues, shall be so wide that the redemption or payment of gold for legal tender notes can be carried on with the same facility as the issue department of the Bank of England. There would he more likelihood of this being the case if the foundation on which the Art was originally based, under Sir Francis Hincks as Finance Minister, had been adhered to. I may be allowed to express the adhered to. I muy be allowed to express the bope that this matter may receive the attention of our Government at no distant opportunity. There is no reason why a change should not be hade during the next session of Parliament. Meantime it would be desirable for the Treasury

Meaning it would be describe for the frequery to increase its holdings of gold. With regard to the general trade of the country nothing needs to be added to the very judicious remarks lately made by the President of the Denit of Margal This a time for such judicions remarks lately made by the research of the Bank of Montreal. It is a time for quiet cattion, both on the part of bankers and troders. We have had a narrow escape, in my remark from a general break-down. But judgment, from a general break-down. But we have escaped, for which let us be thankful, and show our thankfulness by being prudent in future.

In Manitoba the force of the financial col-lapse has probably spent itself. There is a marked diminution in the number of fullures. marked dimination in the humber of numers. Values of real estate, both in town and coun-try, are setting down to a rational basis. It is contended by some that properties are still held too high; this, however, must gradually adjust itself. With a large area of hand under held too high; this, however, must granulity adjust itself. With a large area of hand under cultivation, there must be a solid foundation for considerable business in the Northwest. But time must clapse before the cities and towns can be said to be generally prosperous. Meantime patience must be exercised Large numbers of insolvent estates have still to be numbers of moorene estites have still to be wound up, but with time and prudence matters will come round in Manitoba as they did in Ontario after the land panic of 1857. We know what Ontario is to-day. There is no reason why Manitoba and the Northwest generally may not be could uncomposite by and here. But not be equally prosperons by and bye. But prudence, I repent, must be exercised. In this connection, let me say, it is with

pleasure that bankers note the general upin Manitoba itself against unjust and rising unwise legislation with regard to exemptions. A retroactive measure like that recently passed is most unjust to the people of the other Provinces, and it is to be hoped that the nume-rous petitions against it may have due weight at Ottawa and bring about its disallowance.

The interests of the Merchants' Bank in that province, as you are aware, are considerable, and notwithstanding that we vigorously shook off, at the very outset, all transactions connected with the 'boom' in property, we have found that the reflex influence of the real estate colthat the renex initiation of the real estate col-lapse has been far-reaching. Our losses have been heavy enough, but they are almost wholly losses by mercantile customers, and not by speculators, and they have not been excessive when we consider the extent of our business, Let me take the liberty of saying one word

Let me take the hoerly of saying one word in conclusion about another matter. Gentle-men who attend Bank meetings occusionally take the opportunity of ventilating some pet theory on the subject. To this there can be no objection; but it should be borne in mind that Banking is a very difficult business, not easy to hearn in theory and requiring uncomparate learn in theory, and requiring uncommon care to carry out successfully in practice. Its prin-ciples have been settled now by the experience of many countries and several generations. It is not a very safe subject, therefore, for theo-rizing or experimenting about. But if stockholders have any theories or views it can do no great harm for their fellow-stockholders to listen to them.

With regard, however; to matters of fact, it is reasonable to require that persons who aspire to address annual meetings of Banks should be to address annual meetings of Bank's should be accurate. There is reason for making this remark. A gentleman from a distance recently addressing a Bank meeting in this city spoke of certain Banks as having been 'wrecked' by bud management, Heinstanced several to whom the word 'wrecked' was per-fectly anylicable. But he included in the list fectly applicable. But he included in the list two Banks to whom it was entirely inapplica-ble. This Bank was one of the number,

ble. This Bank was one of the number, Your presence to-day at an annual meeting, which is one of an unbroken series for sixteen years, demonstrates that that assertion was false. The other instance was that of a respectable institution of former days in Upper Canada, the Gore Bank. This Bank was never false wrecked at all. It brought its business to an honorable close, and made arrangements by which not only its depositors and note-holders were paid in full, but by which the stockholders received nearly, if not quite, full value for their stock.

I take notice of these gross inaccuracies because many remarks made at Bank meetings are printed and published. Erroneous statements are thus scattered far and wide, some-

ments are thus scattered far and wide, some-times to the detriment of existing institutions. Mr. John Curran noved, and Mr. Morrisson seconded, as amendment to the president's motion, "That the report be amended by in-cluding details of losses in the annual re-port.

port. The amendment was put to the meeting and the president declared it lost. The second suid—I would like to

Mr. John Crawford said—I would like to say a few words before you adopt this motion, if it were only out of respect to the President and Directors, and to the General Manager for the very able and exhaustive re-port, which seems to have emanated from him. I am very much in sympathy with many of the statements in that report, and I think the suggestions contained therein commend them-selves to the careful attention of the shareholders and of the public generally. It was mentioned at the recent meeting of the Bank of Montreal that there would probably great benefit accrue from the discussion on the suggestion of introducing the American banksuggestion of introducing the American behavior ing system in lieu of our own. I think those expectations have been fully realized after I have listened to the very able remarks of our General Manager on this question. Great good must eventually arise from this free discussion, where the weak points as well as the strong

points of the banking system will be developed and all will tend to judicious and wise conclu-sions in the end. Of course it is a difficult subject to dogmatize upon, as to whether our system has worked so badly that we should of necessity introduce a new one, and that one the American system. My own impression is that the losses sustained by the public generally and the results of insolvencies have not been such as to warrant a change. I think you will agree with me that frequent changes in the system of Banking are very undesirable, unless strong reasons exist, and these reasons do not exist in the loss sustained by the public under exist in the loss sustained by the public under the present system. I do not see why the public might not be protected against any possible losses by wise legislation, less cumbrous than that proposed—I mean the American system. I think if it were necessary that even the clauses making the assets of the Bank a first charge might be even made more stringent than they are. (Several voices—"How?") The General Manager thinks they are as strong as they could be made, but I would join issue, and think they might be made stronger. At all events I am very glad that the attention of the General Manager, as well as of the Directors General Manager, as well as of the Directors and President of the Bauk of Montreal, has has been drawn to excessive competition. The draw-backs inseparably connected with excessive competition can scarcely be over-estimated. If we are to believe the journals-and they never sny anything but what is true-ou the shipping interest, I believe the Allans have lost some thousands of pounds on each trip. Carrying out that to its logical conclusion what will our shipping service be in a tew years more if thus

be continued. The President-Get off the tolls and some other things and we will be better. (Hear,

hear.) Mr. Crawford.—I have a little experience myself of this excessive competition in the cotton industry. Several years ago I subscribed-not a large amount indeed-to this busness. The mill was constructed, and it was a model one. The Directors were the creme de la crème of the commercial community. They we e prominent for their exceptionally able and sound judgment, level heads, and so forth, but would you believe, Mr. President, that up to this day I have not received a single cent in the way of dividend, I do not however, charge them with mismanagement. They have been extremely economical in the management of the institution. For instance, there have been eight or nine or ten meetings, and they have not spent one dollar for the pur-pose of advertising that or advising the shareton industry. Several years ago I subscribedpose of advertising that or advising the share-holders of it. We may look forward in the end to have something out of the cotton indusend to have something out of the cotton indus-try. The point of my remarks is concerning excessive competition. The numerous failures, the lower dividends, the low quotations of bank stocks in a great measure discourage over competition. Now, sir, is not this a matter of capitalists to well consider, because they are the ones who supply the sinews of war. I would ask them have they counted the cost to the country of this. Have they reflected upon the max billions of money that have been ruthlessly dissipated by this excessive competi-tion. Those are very grave conclusions. I wished, in the absence of some one else, to make a few remarks on the report before it was adopted. I, may say, as I am on the floor, Mr. adopted. I may say, as I am on the floor, Mr. President, and before I, in the words of Orom-Well, give place to honester men, I desire to record my belief that the country is safe. There is abundance to-day and plenty to spare. My only apprehension is, the only thing I trem-the for is the people who inhabit the country. They seem to grow restless, unless they can realize fortune, at a hop, step and jump, and "whopping" fortunes too. And no one knows this better than our General Manager. Is this to go on for ever? Mr. President and gentle-men, it is in your hands to decide whether it shall or not.

The report was then put by the chairman and adopted.

Mr. JOHN CRAWFORD moved ! That the thanks of the stockholders are due

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and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors, for the manner in which they have conducted the institution during the past year.

Ald. Hood-It gives me great pleasure, Mr. President, to second the resolution. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Alex. Ewan moved,

That the thanks of the stockholders are due and are hereby tendered to the general man-ager for his efficient management during the year.

He said :- It gives me great pleasure to move this resolution, I am thankful that the affairs of the bank are in the hands of such a sound

and exterienced manager. Mr. William Cowie—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion, I think a speech is altogether unnecessary, and I will not trouble you with one on this occasion. The resolution having been carried unani-

mously,

The general manager, Mr. Hague, said : While thanking you for this mark of appreci-ation, I will just say one or two words on the subject alluded to by Mr. Curran. The losses of a bank are after all what determine its position, for all banks make profits, but it is the losses, as I have observed on former occasions, that really determine what dividend is to be paid and what condition a bank is in. I can assure the stockholders that the greatest possible care is stockholders that the greatest possible care is taken with regard to every loan and every dis-count that is made in the bank, here at head-quarters, and at the numerous branches at which we carry on business. Our managers have instructions which we call upon them to follow. We receive regular and carefully pre-pared reports about their business which we conclusity ariticize and aither annexe as disconstantly criticize and either approve or dis-approve. I do not think it would be possible to constantly criticize and either approve or ais-approve. I do not think it would be possible to do anything more in the way of supervision, or in the way of exercising care than is done by the directors and officers of this bank. I do not say but that better judgment might be exer-cised. No man is infallible, as we have heard more than once. If we had infallible men we should never make mistakes, never be de-ceived, never listen to false statements with-out detecting their fulsehood, and never risk one simele dollar of your money. But banko it detecting their falsehood, and never risk o is single dollar of your money. But bank-ing in this world cannot be carried on in this way. Even in England—I was brough ap in an English bank—although we lost bat little compared with what we do here, still we did lose. Every bank in this country has to take some share of the loss in the numerous failares that take place. When times are good failares are few and bank losses are small. I have known a time in the Bank of Toronto wien for several years together we made no loss at all. Since I arrived in Montreal we had a similar year, but at that time the country was a similar year, but at that time the country was prosperous and failures few. It is impossible to do business on a broad scale without failto do business on a broad scale without fail-ures, and being subject to some loss. Of course we all regret this. Now, last year, and the year before, were years of numerous failures, that went on increasing and becoming more and more extensive. You, gentlemen, who are engaged in mercantile business, know well you have to share those losses. We have not been heading money to speculators. We have not been have to share those losses. We have not been leading money to speculators. Merchants have suffered who never speculated at all. Persons conducting their business in a perfectly leatimate way are affected by the losses of their neighbors, and-brought down without any fault of their own. In this way the Bank has had to suffer. I would refer you in this respect to the very full remarks which I made last year, if you care to read them. For my last year, if you care to read them. For my own part, that is all I have to say on the sub-ject. Mr. Curran is quite right in saying that We theory and practice are different things try to carry out a good sound theory, and give the best possible automation to our business. If our customers would conduct their business prudently there would be no loss to the Bank at all. It is because our customers fail that we lose. You may depend upon it the business of the Bank is not conducted in a hap-hazard or loose fashion. It is conducted with as much care as it can possibly be. With regard to the

losses I may say this - I am as much dis-tressed at every loss the Bank makes as if I were losing my own money - in fact, I an los-ing my own money, because I am a heavy stock-holder in the Bank. You have, therefore some guarantee that the losses will be reduced some guarantee that the losses will be reduced to the lowest minimum consistently with lend-ing money at all. We might of course avoid all loss by investing wholly in Government securities, but Mr. Morrison does not seem to like Government securities. If we lend all our money to the Government at four per cent. you will only get a four per cent. dividend. It would be a very ensy way of doing business, but I doubt it would be satisfactory to the shareholders shareholders.

Mr. Morison explained that he did not object to Government investments, but he liked them at the proper time and place. The President stated that the Board had found it necessary to revise the wording of

The President stated that the bound man found it necessary to revise the wording of some of the by-laws, to bring them into con-formity with the Banking Act; also too add a new by-law respecting the closing of the trans-fer books before payment of a dividend.

After the proposed by-laws had been read over, it was moved by Jonathan Hodgson, Esq., seconded by Hector Mackenzie, Esq., and re-solved ;—"That the by-laws Nos. 1 to 9, as now read, be adopted." Mr. Adolphe Masson proposed, seconded by

Mr. John Cassils, That Mr. W. B. Cumming and Mr. John Crawford be appointed scrutineers for the elec-Unavora be appointed scrittneers for the elec-tion of directors about to take place; that they proceed to take the votes immediately; that the ballot shall close at 3 o'clock this after-noon, but if an interval of ten minutes elapse without a vote being tendered, that the ballot shall thereupon be closed immediately.

Carried. Mr. J. P. Cleghorn moved, seconded by Mr.

Mr. J. F. Otegnorn moved, seconded by Mr. Murdoch Mackenzie, That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the chairman for his efficient conduct of the husiness of the meeting.

Mr. Murdoch Mackenzie-I have great plea-Mr. President, that you will remain much longer in your present position.

The resolution was passed unanimously. The president-Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for your kind resolution. The meeting then adjourned, and the scrutin-

eers shortly after reported the following geu-tlemen to be duly elected as directors for the ensuing year :

ensning year:--Andrew Allan, Esq., Robert Anderson, Esg.; Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, John Cassils, Esq., Wil-liam Darling, Esq., John Duncan, Esq., Jona-than Hodgson, Esq., Adolphe Masson, Esq., Hector Mackenzic, Esq. The new board met the same afternoon, when Mr. Andrew Allan was re-elected pre-sident, and Mr. Robert Anderson, vice-presi-dent.

dent.

THE BANK OF HAMILTON.

The 13th annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Hamilton was held in the Board-room of the head office, in Hamilin the Board-room of the head office, in Hamil-ton, at noon, on Tuesday, 16th inst. Among the shareholders present were Messrs. George Roach, Dennis Moore, Wm. Hendrie, John Proctar, F. W. Gates, Edward Martin, W. F. Findlay, A. G. Ramsav, John. Riddel, W. R. Macdonald, A. T. Wood, Chas. Gurney, Ald. Geo. S. Papps, F. A. Colquhonn, A. S. Cruick-shank and Ald. Morden, of this city, and Mr. John Scott, of Toronto. On motion of Mr. A. T. Wood, seconded by Ald. Morden, the president, Mr. John Stuart, took the chair.

took the chair.

took the chair. It was moved by Mr. Walter R. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. W. A. Robinson : That Mr. E. A. Colquhoun do act as Scoretary, --Carried. Mr. Stuart said-Gentlemen, I beg to present you with the following annual report of the Structure of the Struct directors :

The directors beg to submit their thirteenth annual report to the shareholders for the year

ended 30th May, 1885. The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Ac- count, 31st May, 1884, was The profits for the year ended 30th May, 1885, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for all bad and doubt- ful debts, were	\$ 6,105 80 102,412 26
From which has been de- clared Dividend 4 per cent., paid 1st Decem- her, 1884	108,518 00 0
Dividend 4 per cent., pny- able 1st June, 1885 30,824 8	

Carried to Reserve Fund Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....

\$ 9,143 46

29,142 46

20,000 00

The death of Mr. Edward Gurney, a director of the Bank since its commencement, and to whom the institution is largely indebted for its success, occurred during the year. The vacancy upon the Board was filled by the appointment

of Mr. Charles Gurney. The office of the Bank at Beeton has been closed during the year, and agencies established at Tottenham and Orangeville. The usual inspections of agencies have, been made. The officers continue to perform their duties to the satisfaction of the directors.

JOHN STUART. President.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

.....

Liab	ilties.		•
Capital stock paid up	•••••		\$ 997,620 00
Dividend No. 25, pay- able 1st June, 1885.\$	39,824	80	
Former dividends un-	•		
paid Amount reserved for	194	Q0	
interest due deposi-	05 100	<u>^</u>	
tors Amount reserved for	25,162	02	
rebate of interest on current bills dis-			
counted	15,000	00	
Reserved fund Balance of profits car-	270,000	00	
ried forward	9,142	46	
			359,323 33
			1,356,942 33
Notes of the bank in circulationS	707 098	00	2
Deposits bearing in-	•		
	011 100		

Deposits bearing in-			
terest	1,311,136	42	
Deposits not bearing			
interest	404,158	96	· · · · ·
Balances due to other			
banks in Canada	17,617	84	
Balances due to other			
Banks in the United	•		•
Kingdom	222.226	03	

2,752,767 25

\$4,109,710 58 Assets. Gold or silver coin current......S ominion Govern-94,668 71 Dominion ment notes..... 119,089 00 Notes of and cheques on other banks 82,744 48 Balances due from other banks..... 166,121 60 Dominion Governominion Govern ment bonds...... 186,880 00 Other debentures and foreign securities ... 158,000 00 -\$ 807,506 79

Notes discounted and advances current Notes discounted overdue (estimated	3,208,864	91	
loss provided for)	48,820	13	
Bank premises and			
office furniture	37,000	00	
Other assets not in- cluded under fore-	,		
going heads	7,518	75	
going neaus	1,010	3 209 202	70
		3,302,203 \$4,109,710	58
		1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0	00

E. A. Colgunous, Cashier.

Hamilton, 39th May, 1885.

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In moving the adoption of the report Mr. Stuart said he had no doubt the shareholders had compared the report with those of preceding years. The most noticeable fact was that the profits were not as large as last year and the year before, and \$20,000 had been carried to the reserve fund, instead of \$50,000 ns last year. Still he thought the shareholders should con-gratulate themselves on being able to show such a satisfactory close to a year when the many reasons that combined to make hard times had reduced the chances of larger profits. The failure of the wheat crop the year before last was the principal cause of the reduction of butable to this cause would show their effects last year, but losses always took time to develop and it was so in this case. The wheat crop of 1883 was not only deficient in quantity, but the quality was also much below the average. The millers were perhaps the chief sufferers from this, and as the bank had relations with many millers, especially to the westward, some of its millers, especially to the westwird, some of its enstomers were among those who lost heavily. In some instances flour made from the wheat of that year had been sold at Liverpool for cattle feed, being useless for any other purpose. Some of its enstomers were mined, and the bank could not expect to escape unseathed. He mentioned this in order to show the reason for the which folling call in the work to make thought mentioned this in order to show the reason for the slight falling off in the profits, and thought —as he had said before—that the result was favorable. Comparing the business of the bank for the past few years he found a steady growth in the deposits and circulation. Since 1885 the deposits and the circulation find almost doubled, and they were now larger than ever before in the bank's bistory. These two items should be taken as indications of public opinion regarding the institution, and showed the high estimation in which it stood. showed the high estimation in which it slood. The earnings had grown steadily, and, though they were less this year than has year and the year before, they were about equal to the average of the past five years. Taking the average of these years the earnings were 11 per cent. While in this year they were 10¹/₂ per cent. Mr. Stuart believed the report would be satisfac-tors to the charachellers on the that they mend Stuart believed the report would be satisfac-tory to the shareholders, and that they would feel their interests had been carefully looked after by the directors, as well as by those who had more immediate clarge of allairs. When he compared the lank statement with that of other banks, without mentioning names, he saw that the percentage of interest earned on the capital and reserve together showed a larger dividend earned by the Bank of flamilton than by the best of the others. He moved the adop-tion of the report. Mr. A. G. Ramsay, in the absence of the vice-president, Hon. James Turner, who is in England, said he had great pleasure in second-ing the adoption of the report.

ing the adoption of the report. The report was unanimously adopted.

The report was unthinnuisly adopted. Mr. Edward Martin moved, seconded by Mr. Hendrie, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the president, vice-president and direc-tors for their services during the year. It was moved by Mr. Findlay, seconded by Mr. Riddell, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the cashier, agents and other offi-cers of the back for the efficient performance of their respective during. their respective duties.

Moved by Mr. Gates, seconded by Mr. Ronch, That the poll be now open for the election of seven directors, and that the same be closed at

2 o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon before that hour as five minutes shall clapse without any vote being polled, and that Messrs, John Riddell and W. F. Findlay be scrutineers, and on the close of the poll do hand the chairman

on the close of the poll do hand the chairman a certificatic of the result of the poll. After the poll was opened the specified time, there being no opposition, the following Board of directors was re-elected: Messrs. John Stuart, Hon. James Turner, Dennis Moore, John Proctor, Geo. Roach, A. G. Ramsay, Chas. Gurnae Gurney.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. John Stuart was re-elected president and Hon. Jas. Turner, vice-president.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

The annual general meeting of the Bank of The annual general meeting of the Bank of Toronto (being the twenty-ninth since the com-mencement of business) was held in pursuance of the terms of the charter, at the banking house of the institution, June 17, 1885. On motion, George Gooderham, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Coulson requested to out at Compton.

called to the chair, and Mr. Coulson requested to act as sccretary. Moved by W. H. Beatty, Esq., seconded by Alfred Gooderham, Esq., and Resolved.—That Messes. Walter S. Lee and Charles H. Gooderham, be appointed scruti-neers of the election of Directors for the ensu-ing new type and then mere the mediate the ing year, and that they report the result to the cashier.

By request of the Chairman, the cashier then read the following

REPORT :

The Directors of the bank of Toronto herewith beg to submit for the consideration of the stockholders a report of the past year's operations.

They are happy to state that the business of the bank has been well maintained, although the year has been one of lessened activity and continued depression in the general trade of the country

The profits compare favorably with those of former years, and after all losses had been fully tormer years, and after all losses had been fully written off and provision made for all debts considered doubtful, the directors were again enabled to declare a bonus of two per cent on the capital stock, in addition to the usual divi-dends at the rate of eight per cent, per annum, and have added \$50,000 to the Rest, which fund now amounts to the sum of \$1,150,000. The balance at the credit of pro-

it and loss on to 1884, as per las port, was The net profits for after making pro- losses, as abov deducting exper on deposits, ar current discom the sum of	he 31st May, t annual re- bor the year, ovision for all e stated and ases, interests ad robate on ts, amount to	\$14,060 72 250,483 68
Making a total of.		\$264,544 40
This sum your as follows :	Directors have	appropriated
Dividend No. 57, 4 per cent Dividend No. 58, 4 per cent Bonus, 2 per	\$80,000 00 80,000 00	• •
· cent	40,000 00	0000 000 00
Added to rest Balance carried	\$50,000 00	\$200,000 00
forward to next year	14,544 40	64,544 40
		\$261,544 40
The various offic	ers of the Bank	have fulfilled

their duties to the satisfaction of the Board. All of which is respectfully submitted.

> (Signed), GEORGE GOODERHAM,

> > President.

	EMENT-30TH M Liabilities.	AV, 1885.
Notes in circula-	· ·	
tion		\$985,457 00
Deposits bearing		
interest	\$3,558,610 44	
Deposits not bearing inter-		
est	854,132 30	
		4,412,742 74
Balances due to		
other banks in Canada		135,755 18
Balances due to		100,100 10
agents of the		
B nk in Great		
Britain		46,801 88
Unclaimed divi- dends	320 00	
Half-yearly divi-	010 00	
dend and bonus		
payable 1st	100 000 00	
June, 1885	120,000 00	120,320 00
	,	120,320 00
Total liabilities		
to the public		\$5,697,076 80
Capital paid up.	\$2,000,000 00	
Rest Interest accrued	1,130,000 00	
on deposit re-		
ceipts	41,319 00	
Rebate on notes	01.050.00	
discounted	64,258 00	
Balance of profit		
and loss ac-		
count carried		
forward	14,544 40	\$2 970 191 40
		\$3,270,121 40
		\$8,967,198 20
	Assets.	
Gold and silver		
coin on hand	\$218,537 78	
Dominion notes		
on hand	534,427 00	
Notes & cheques of other banks	163,111 33	
alances due	100,111 00	
from other		
banks in Can-		
ada Balances due	65,800 94	
from agents of		
the bank in the		1997 - A.
United States.,	81,012 77	
Dominion of Can-	100 000 40	
ada debentures Municipal deben-	122,822 48	1
tures	67,424 09	
(At. int in the	01,121,00	
Total assets im-	•	•
mediately avail	•	Q1 929 190 00
mediately avail able	•	Ş1,253,136 39
mediately avail	•	Ş1,253,136 39
mediately avail able Loans and bills disconnted Overdue debts	\$7,611,813 84	\$1,253,136 39
mediately avail- able Loans and bills disconnted Overdue debts secured	\$7,611,813 84 20,489 89	\$1,253,136 39
mediately avail able Loans and bills disconnted Overdue debts secured Overdue debts	\$7,611,813 84 20,489 89	\$1,253,136 39
mediately avail able Loans and bills disconnted Overdue debts secured Overdue debts not specially	\$7,611,813 84 20,489 89	Ş1,253,136 39
mediately avail- able	\$7,611,813 84 20,489 89	\$1,253,136 29
mediately avail- able	\$7,611,813 84 20,489 89	\$1,253,136 39 -
mediately avail- able	\$7,611,813 84 20,489 89	\$1,253,136 39 -
mediately avail- able	\$7,611,813 84 20,489 89	\$1,253,136 29 -
mediately avail- able	\$7,611,813 84 20,489 89	\$1,233,136 29 -
mediately avail- able	\$7,G11,313 84 20,489 89 5,847 51	\$1,253,136 29 -
mediately avail- able	\$7,611,813 84 20,489 89 5,847 51 11,050 32	\$1,253,136 39
mediately avail- able	\$7,G11,313 84 20,489 89 5,847 51	-
mediately avail- able	\$7,611,813 84 20,489 89 5,847 51 11,050 32	\$1,253,136 39 \$7,659,061 81
mediately avail- able	\$7,611,813 84 20,489 89 5,847 51 11,050 32 9,860 25 \$50,000 00	-
mediately avail- able	\$7,611,813 84 20,489 89 5,847 51 11,050 32 9,860 25	\$7,659,061 81
mediately avail- able	\$7,611,813 84 20,489 89 5,847 51 11,050 32 9,860 25 \$50,000 00	-
mediately avail- able	\$7,611,813 84 20,489 89 5,847 51 11,050 32 9,860 25 \$50,000 00	\$7,659,061 81
mediately avail- able	\$7,611,813 84 20,489 89 5,847 51 11,050 32 9,860 25 \$50,000 00 5,000 00	\$7,659,061 81 55,000 00 \$8,967,198 20
mediately avail- able	\$7,611,813 84 20,489 89 5,847 51 11,050 32 9,860 25 \$50,000 00 5,000 00	\$7,659,061 81 55,000 00 \$8,967,198 20 Coulson,
mediately avail- able	\$7,611,813 84 20,489 89 5,847 51 11,050 32 9,860 25 \$50,000 00 5,000 00	\$7,659,061 81 55,000 00 \$8,967,198 20

After the reading of the above it was moved by George Gooderbam, Esq., seconded by Wm. H. Beatty, Esq., and Resolved,—That the report which has just

been read be adopted, and when printed be dis-tributed among the stockholders. Moved by John Helm, Esq., seconded by Walter S. Lee, Esq., and Resolved, —That in view of the careful at-

Resolved,—That in view of the careful at-tention to the interests of the bank manifested during the year by the President, Vice-Presi-dent, and Directors, the thanks of the stock-holders are hereby tendered to them. Moved by Chas. Stuart, Esq., seconded by Chas. H. Gooderham, Esq., and Resolved,—That the election of directors

hesorved,—That the election of directors now commence; and that the ballots remain open until two o'clock this day. If, however, before that hour a period of five minutes shall elapse during which no vote is tendered the scrutineers may close the poll.

REPORT OF THE SCRUTINEERS.

We, the undersigned scrutineers, appointed at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Toronto, this city, declare that the following gentlemen have been un-animously elected directors for the ensuing year:-George Gooderham, Wm. H. Beatty, Alex. T. Fulton, Henry Cawthra, Henry Covert, W. R. Wadsworth, Wm. Geo. Gooderham.

(Signed,)

WALTER S. LEE, C. H. GOODERHAM, Scrutineers.

TORONTO, 17th June, 1885.

The new Board met the same afternoon, when George Gooderham, Esq., was manimously elected President, and Wm. H. Bentty, Esq., Vice-President. By order of the Board.

(Signed),)

D. COULSON,

Cashier.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

The annual general meeting of the share-holders of the Ontario Bank was held at its banking house in Toronto the 16th inst., Sir W. P. Howland in the chair.

W. P. Howland in the chair. Among those present were—Col. Gzowski, A. D. C. J. H. Morris, W. Clenner, V. Gilpin, Sir W. P. Howlaud, Donald Mackay, James Graham, G. R. R. Cockburn, E. Hobson, J. K. Macdonald, E. Hooper, R. K. Burgess, W. J. Macdonnell, A. M. Smith, John Hallam, G. M. Rose, Alex. Beith, Ewing Buchan, etc. The chairman read the following report:— The directors beer to present to the abare

The directors beg to present to the share-holders their 28th annual report and statement of the bank's operations for the year ending 31st May, 1885.

aborger of management int	1 A A
charges of management, interest	
accrued upon deposits, &c., and	
making provision for bad and	
doubtful debts were	\$150,109 11
Profit and loss (brought forward)	
from 31st May, 1884)	8,438 81
	\$158,547 92
Which have been appropriated a	e followe
Dividend No. 54, 3	5 TOILOWS :
per cent., paid 1st	A second second
per cent., pana 18t	
December, 1884 \$45,000 00	
Dividend No. 55, 3	
per cent., payable	

lst June, 1885. Added to Rest...... 45,000 00 60,009 00 \$150,000 00

Balance of profits carried forward. S8.547 92 In common with other institutions, the bank during the year has felt the unfavorable influ-ences of restricted trade and less remunerative above showing of earnings and general state-ment of affairs will, we trust, be deemed satisfactory.

Prequent inspections of the different branches have been made, and your directors have to ex-press satisfaction with their progress and con-dition.

Respectfully submitted.

W. P. HOWLAND, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid up\$1,500,000 00		
Rest 485,000 00		
Balance of profits car-		
ried forward 8,547 41		
Rebate on bills dis-		
counted 35,578 27		
Dividends unclaimed 6,395 96		
Dividend No. 55, pay-		
able 1st June, 1885 45,000 00		
Reserved for interest		
due depositors, ex-		
change, etc 52,156 41	100 070 0	-
	,132,678 0	2
Notes in circulation. \$1,105,257 00		
Deposits not bearing interest 1,930,338 25		
interest 1,930,338 25 Deposits bearing in-		
terest 2,161,039 37		
Balances due to banks		
in Canada 105,827 40		
Balances due to banks		
in Great Britain 3,081 24		
Total liabilities to the public !	i,305,543 2	6

 $\mathbf{26}$

\$7,438,221 31

Assets.

Gold and silver coin. S	217,373	56		
Dominion Government demand notes	408,999	00		
Notes and cheques of other banks	291,989			
Balance due from	•			
banks in Canada Balance due from	115,193	09		
Balance due from banks in United	118 000			
States Municipal and other	117,839	90		
debentures	176,177	03		
Total assets immedi-				
ately available		5	51,327,572	23
Bills discounted cur- rent and advances				
on call\$5	701 098	00		
Debts not specially	121,020	09		
secured (estimated				
loss provided for).	35,595	86		
Debts secured by mort-				
gages and other		1	1.1	
securities	23,811			
	107,715	91		2
Mortgages on real				
estate sold by the				
bank	50,249	77		
Bank premises (in- cluding furniture.				
safes, &c.)	168,225	07		
Other assets not in-	100,220	01		
eluded under fore-			· · ·	
going heads	4,022	97		
			6,110,649	08

\$7,438,221 31

General Manager.

Ontario Bank, Toronio, 31st May, 1885.

C. HOLLAND,

Toronto, 31st May, 1880. Moved by Sir W. P. Howland, seconded by Donald Mackay, Esq., that the report now read be adopted. Carried. The following resolutions were then passed: Moved by J. H. Morris, Esq., seconded by E. Hobson, Esq., that the thanks of the share-holders be gived to the president and directors for their attention to the interests of the bank during the year during the year.

Moved by Jas. Graham, Esq., seconded by W. J. Macdonnell, Esq., that the thanks of the shareholders be given to the general manager

and other officers of the bank for their services

and other officers of the bank for their services-during the year. Moved by E. Hooper, Esq., seconded by W. Glenney, Esq., that Messrs. J. K. Macdonald, W. J. Macdonnell, and James Graham be ap-pointed scrutineers, and that the balloting for the election of directors for the ensuing ing year do now commence, and that it close at 4 p.m., but that if at any time five minutes shall elapse without a vote being tendered the ballot may be closed by the scrutineers. The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen elected directors for the ensuing year: -Sir W. P. Howland, Donald Mackay, Esq., A. M. Smith, Esq., Hon. C. F. Fraser, G. M. Rose, Esq., G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq., and R. K. Surgess, Esq. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Sir W. P. Howland was elected president and Donald Mackay, Esq., vice-president, by unsni-mous vote.

mous vote.

· THE CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

The first annual general meeting of the stockholders of the Oentral Bank of Ganada was held in the bank offices in Toronto on Monday, June 15th, 1885. Among those present were :--Messrs. D. Blain, Samuel Trees, H. P. Dwight, A. McLean Howard, D. Mitchell Mc-Donald, K. Chisholm, H. O'Brien, Ald. James Brandon, Hugh Blain, A. A. Allen, R. S. Oas-sels, John Lane, J. B. Bickell, R. J. Mont-gomery, F. E. Macdonald and C. C. Baines. On motion of Mr. fl. O'Brien, seconded by Mr. H. P. Dwight, the chair was taken by the president, Mr. D. Blain. On motion of Mr. Stamuel Trees, seconded by Mr. A. McLean Howard, Mr. A. A. Allen was appointed secretary.

appointed secretary. On motion of Mr. D. Mitchell McDonald, se-conded by Mr. K. Chisholm, M.P.P., Messrs. R. S. Cassels and C. C. Baines were appointed scrutineers.

REPORT.

The directors, in presenting this their first annual report, have pleasure in stating that the progress of the bank from the opening, 1st March, 1884, to 30th May, 1885, has been of a gratifying character, and the results attained such as they trust will prove satisfactory to the shareholders at large. The profits, after paying expenses

The profits, after paying expenses			
of management, crediting inter-			
est on all interest-bearing ac-			
counts, writing off preliminary			•
expense account, and making			
provision for bad and doubtful			
debts, amounted to \$22,9	19	18	
Which has been disposed of as follows:			
Dividend No. 1, 3 per			
cent, paid 1st Dec.			

1884 Dividend No. 2, 3 per	\$4,764 27	·
cent, payable 1st June, 1885	7,769 19	
		12,533 46

\$10,385 72 10,000 00

\$385 72

Carried to Reserve Fund

And leaving at credit of profit and loss account carried forward

The average amount of paid-up capital em-ployed has been about \$200,000.

During the year branches have been estab-Dished at Brampton, Durham, Guelph, North Toronto, and Richmond Hill, and the business acquired has been such as to meet the entire expectations of the Board. The directors have to report with regret that

The directors have to report with regret that a vacancy occurred at the board in September last, owing to the death of the late Mr. John Ginty, who took a warm interest in the estab-lishment of the bank. The vacancy thus created has not been filled, and a by-law reducing the number of directors to seven will be submitted at the present meeting for your approved. at the present meeting for your approval. The several offices of the bank have been

duly inspected by the cashier and members of the board.

The cashier and other officers have performed their respective duties in a diligent and effici-ent manner and to the satisfaction of the Board. All of which is respectfully submitted.

D BLAN Breaddaw

	D. BLAIN	ı, I	President.	
GENERAL	STATEME	NT.		
Lia	bilities.			
General stock paid up Reserve fund Balance of profits car-	\$10,000	00	\$312,880	00
ried forward Dividends unclaimed Dividend No. 2, pay-	385 23	$\frac{72}{40}$		
Reserve for interest	7,769			
on deposit receipts	2,815	35	20,993	66
	•		\$333,873	00
Notes in circulation Deposits not bearing	\$287,000	00	<i>\$333,</i> 013	00
interest Deposits bearing in-	212,652	90	•	
Balances due to other	691,211			
banks in Canada	4,482	17	1,195,346	28
		50	51,529,219	91
A	ssels.			_
Specie	\$32,797	41		
ment demand notes	74,888			
Notes and cheques of other banks	99,628			
Balances due from other banks in Can-	,			
Balances due from	17,565	79		
foreign agents in U.S	8,134	23		
Balances due from agents in Great				
Britain Municipal debentures	24,964 13,417	13 70		
Bills discounted and current (including			\$271,385	00
advances on call)\$ Notes and bills dis- counted overdue,	1,243,036	12		
not specially se- cured (estimated				
loss provided for) Office furniture at head office and	496	18		
branches, including	14,291	74	1,257,824 (34
		~		-
		3	51,529,219)4

A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.

The Central Bank of Canada, Toronto, 30th

May, 1885 The Chairman, moved, seconded by Mr. Samuel Trees, the adoption of the report. Carried.

Certain by-laws were then passed regulating the affairs of the bank.

Moved by Ald. Jas. Brandon, seconded by M. John Lanc-Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the president, vice-president and directors for their services during ibe year.

Moved by Mr. Hugh Blain, seconded by Mr. Henry O'Brien-Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the enshier, managers, and other officers of the bank for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties duties.

duties. Moved by Mr. J. B Bickell, seconded by Mr. D. Mitchell McDonald—Resolved, that a poll be now opened for the clection of seven direc-tors and that the same be closed at two o'clock p.m., or as soon before that hour as five minutes shall clapse without any vote being polled, and that the scrutineers, on the close of

•

the poll do hand to the chairman a certificate

Moved by Mr. John Lane, seconded by Mr. Moved by Mr. John Lane, seconded by Mr. H. P. Dwight-Resolved, that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. D. Blain for his able conduct in the chair.

The scrutineers declared the following gentle-The scrutineers declared the following gentle-men duly elected directors for the ensuing year : Messrs. D. Blain, Samuel Trees, H. P. Dwight, A. McLenn Howard, C. Blackett Robinson, D. Mitchell McDonald, and K. Ohisholm, M.P.P. At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. D. Blain was elected president, and Mr. Samuel Trees, vice-president for the ensuing year.

FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA.

The eleventh annual meeting of the share-holders of the Federal Bank was held the 16th

inst. at the head office, Toronto. The attendance was large. On motion of Mr. T. R. Wood, seconded by Mr. Lyman, Mr. Nordheimer was appointed chairman.

On motion of Mr. Pellatt, seconded by Mr. Stark, Mr. Yarker was appointed secretary. On motion of Mr. A. J. Cattanach, second-ed by Mr. F. Turner, Messrs. Stark and Pellatt

were appointed scrutineers.

Mr. Yarker then read the annual report as follows:

The Directors beg to present the eleventh annual report showing the result of the busi-ness of the bank for the year ending 31st of May, 1885 :-

The balance at credit of Profit and loss Account on the 31st May, Add amount transferred from Capi-tal Account to provide against any contingency arising out of old debts, as per General Manager's Report of the 20th November, 1884 \$30,876 33 76,913 80 Add amount taken from Reserved Interest Account (\$30,000 being found ample for rebate upon bills Profits for the year ending 30th May, 1885, after deducting charges of \$20,000 00 management, crediting interest to date on all interest-bearing ac-counts, and writing off all bad and doubtful debts..... 39,317 18 \$167,107 31 From which have to be deducted : Amount transferred in reduction of old bad debts, as per General Manager's report, 20th 68,376 33

Leaving at credit of Profit and Loss

to be carried forward to next year \$98,730 98.

The directors, at the special meeting of the shareholders held on the 20th of November last, exhaustively explained the unfortunate difficulties that overtook the bank, and there-fore deem it unnecessary to go over those matters again, further than to say the Gene-ral Manager's report upon that occasion will be ral Manager's report upon that occasion will be realized.

The business of the bank suffered and was The business of the bink supered and was greatly disarranged by the circumstances re-ferred to, but it is gradually and with dis-crimination being restored; and we have therefore been able to resume our dividends within the year.

For the purpose of economy, concentration and restriction, the Montreal, Hamilton and Petrolia branches have been closed. The staff and expenses of the bank generally have

been largely reduced. All the branches have been inspected, and the various officers in the service of the bank

Two of the directors, Mr. John Kerr and Mr. G. W. Torrance, retired from the Board during the year, and Mr. H. E. Ularke, M.P.P.,

and Mr. J. W. Lang the vacancies.				9. B
р.	NORDH	EIM)	ER,	President.
GENERAL STATEM	ENTM	AY	30	тн, 1885.
Lie	abilitie	5.		
Capita1				\$1,250,000 00
Rest No. 20 nor				100,000 00
Dividend No. 20, pay- able June 1				37,500 00
eormer dividende				•
unclaimed Reserved for interest				112 85
due on deposits Reserved for rebate	\$25,8	64 :	39	
Reserved for rebate on bills discounted	20.0	~~ /	~~	
on ons discounted	30,0		00	55,864 29
Balance of profit and				00,004 10
loss account car-				
ried forward				98,730 98
			1	\$1,542,208 12
Notes of the bank in				- , ,
circulation				\$516,654_00
Deposits bearing in- terest	1.996.1	77#S)3	
Deposits not bearing		-	١	
interest	427,98	37 7	8	9 104 105 71
Balances due to banks			_	2,424,165 71
in Canada				29,418 98
Balances due to Blbanks in the				
United Kingdom				98,497 59
Balances due to				, í
banks in Foreign Countries				38,211 02
				<u>_</u>
				\$4,649,155 42
	ssets.		_	
Specie Dominion notes	\$93,2	10 3	8	
tiegal tenuers)	284,09	7 7	5	
Notes of and cheques on other banks	- L.			
Balance due from	193,44	ŧ0 2	1	
other backs in				
Canada	62,03	27 1	5.	
Loans and bills dis-			-	\$632,835 49
counted				3,551,749 04
Loans and bills dis- counted, overdue,				
secured	90,24	9 0	0	
Loans and bills dis-				
counted overdue, not specially se-				
cured	125,54	19 6	7	
· · · · -			-	215,798 67
(All old business loss provided for.)				4.5.5
Real estate			•	54,292 25
Bank premises Other assets not in-				122,979 97
cluded under fore-				
and a land				P1 200 00

going heads

a fra fra g

71,500 00

\$4,649,155 42

G. W. YARKER, General Manager.

Mr. Nordheimer, on moving the adoption of the report, seconded by Mr. Playfair, made the following remarks :-Gentlemen,-While I have nothing of importance to add to the report just read, I consider it my duty to make a few observations ere moving its adoption. I hope you share in my opinion that it is tion. I hope you share in my opinion that it is neither of interest or advantage to dwell upon the past, especially having given full statements and explanations at our meeting last November. Permit me, however, to take this opportunity of expressing to you, for myself and co-directors, our appreciation of the kindly spirit and consideration extended to us by the unanimous adoption of the various resolutions proposed on that occasion. I assure you by so doing you have not only greatly assisted us in our efforts to re-establish public confidence, but materially benefited the institution. That

you may to-day, and on all future occasions, be you may to-only, and on all inture occasions, he guided by similar good judgment and har-mony, is our earnest desire. Now, gentlemen, the statement in your hands clearly indicate the true position of the bank. The profits of the year, after paying all expenses, show a surplus of \$39,317.18, out of which a three per cont dividend has been paid and \$2.000 carried cent dividend has been paid and \$2,000 carried to profit and loss account, which now stands at the handsome sum of \$98,730.98. Taking into consideration the adverse circumstances with which we had to deal, that most of the year the capital had to be devoted to meet the extraordinary demands upon us, and consider-ing that these demands were all regularly and ing that these demands were all regularly and promptly met, I hope you will agree with me that the finding of \$39,317 old only, on the right side, ought not to be very disappointing. What appears to concern us most now is the future and what it may have in store for us. I can safely say your directors' efforts have been engaged to bring the bank into a posi-tion to enable it to accept any safe and profitable business that may offer; in that, I think, we have been fairly successful. Con-fidence here and abroad is re-established; the old and valued customers are coming back as fast as we can take them; our old and valued depositors are also returning, which is valued depositors are also returning, which is shown by the increase of over \$600,000 since November last, averaging \$100,000 per month, November last, averaging \$100,000 per month, which serves as the best evidence of returned confidence in the institution. It is pleasing to note the feeling towards the bank all over the country is most friendly. With coonory, largely reduced expenditure, and good management, I see no reason why we should not hok with confidence to a profituble future not look with confidence to a profitable future. I may here mention the continued depression throughout the country has materially pre off as bad or doubtful. I still think a good sum will be recovered, and whatever is so collected, instead of being placed to profit and loss account, will, as promised, constitute a special fund. You may rely upon the best attention of directors and officers being given towards bringing about such results. I must towards bringing about such results. I must draw your attention to the change in the board. Two of the directors, Mr. Kerr and Mr. Torrance, having resigned, after due deliberation the vacant seats were offered to and accepted by Mr. Clarke, M. P. P., and Mr. Langmuir. I trust this selection meets your approval, being gentlemen not only well qualified, but widely and favorably known all through the country. I sincerely recommend the re-election of the board as now constituted.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Yarker, the general manager, to explain the statement more fully. Mr. Yarker said he would try and make his remarks cover anticipated questions. fle said as to

PROFITS.

I think, all things considered, the bank has I think, all things considered, the bank has done as well in the year as any reasonable shareholder could expect. It must be remem-bered, quite apart from our own immediate difficulties, business generally, not only in Ganada, but in nearly all parts of the world, has not been altogether satisfactory. Mer-chants and manufacturers in Ganada have chants and manufacturers in Canada have been making very small profits, which is always a bad thing for us, us a bank's pro-gress must, to a large extent, fluctuate with the fortunes of business men. It must not be the orthogen of business have a part of the year forgotten either that during a part of the year we were large borrowers from other banks to enable us to meet promptly the unprecedented calls made upon us. These borrowings aggre-gated about \$2,500,000, which, at even 6 per cont, was for the time a cost to us of at the rate of \$150,000 per annum. We had to deal upon equitable grounds of remuneration with 64 officers whom we were obliged to part with. We had to deal with the rentals, fixtures and closing of three large branches. Our law Our law expenses were necessarily considerable. I was careful, of course, in my report of Novem-ber to anticipate these contingencies and therefore all these extraordinary charges are paid, not \$1,000 remaining unsettled. I must

also mention that our business was disarranged for several months, and lastly, upon this head, you will understand during the whole year I was obliged to keep our reserve unusually strong, which of course affected, our earning power. I think, therefore, taking all these things into consideration, I am correct in stating the bank did well in earning and paying a dividend of 3 per cent for the past half

In looking over our profit and loss account it will be observed I have taken \$20,000 from the \$50,000 which in November last I reserved for rebate of interest upon discount. The explanation is that in November the discounts were much larger and the \$30,000 now reserved is found sufficient.

Yon will notice in the general statement I have reserved \$25,864.29 for interest due upon deposits. As this amount appears small it may be necessary to mention we paid up the interest in most cases, and the remaining do-posits are new, upon which not much interest has yet accrued. The amount, \$25,864,29 reserved is the actual sum necessary for that purpose.

While on the subject of deposits I may say they are gradually increasing and in a satis-factory way; that is, in small sums in many hands at several of our country branches. We

are also gradually reducing the rate of interest allowed, and in no sense shall we be open to the charge of paying too dearly for money. The question of interest has, however, a two-fold aspect, the secondary one, viz, the rate charged for accommodation, receiving far lass which then in the internet theorem. less weight than in my judgment it deserves. While, therefore, we shall aim at paying a minimum for deposits, I think it an unsafe policy to exact too much from borrowing customers. The business generally that will stand more than fair current rates I do not covet. The margin of profit upon imported or manufactured goods has by competition narrowed itself to a very fine point, and it is a questionable policy to burden business with heaver interact afformation to business with heavy interest charges. I believe if full data could be had it would be found working ex-penses, including interest, have played a large part in weakening and retarding the business and trud of the business and trade of the Dominion.

The amount-nearly \$100,000-left at credit The amount-nearly \$100,000-left at credit of profit and loss account is a wise and con-servative policy that perhaps needs no de-fence. It practically belongs to rest, and I hope by degrees will be added to that fund. You may remember of this sum \$76,913.30, by my report of November, was to be held to protect any unfavorable contingency arising from old debts, and while I simply claim that six months is too short a period to test this point. I admit there is no gongrent prospect point, I admit there is no apparent prospect yet of this sum boing required. It is sound and safe, however, to leave it where it is for the present.

You will notice our circulation and acposus already aggregate nearly \$3,000,000, the latter being much higher than they were a few months ago. I consider, under the circum-stances, this is very satisfactory, which sum, together with our capital and reserves gives us a loaning power of over \$4,000,000. I do You will notice our circulation and deposits together with our capital and reserves gives us a loaning power of over \$4,000,000. I do not aim at the folly and risk of prophecy but I think we may fairly expect to reach a loaning power of \$5,000,000 in good time, and then I should be inclined from prudential motives to recommend the directors to let it stay there until we increase our capital and rest.

On the subject of loaning power, seeing this is obtained solely from the confidence of bill holders, depositors, and shareholders, I take succially high ground in using it, and regarding our policy in this respect, I think I can safely say the directors and I will be guided solely by safe and strict banking rules. These rules tie us down imperatively to the selection of safe business, and not only to loans that are presumably safe but to amounts that are limited. The word "Safety" in my judgment only precedes the word "Limit," and our risks therefore will be confined to operations and accounts of moderate dimensions. I do not intend to enter upon an essay on banking, and I dismiss the subject of loans by merely pointing out that "banking loans" mean, pire and simple, "cash and its equivalent," and the directors and I will be a unit in building up the business of the bank upon some such basis. And here I may fittingly add that many of our old business accounts are being re-offered to us as fast as we can take them, and we are entering upon no aggressive policy in obtaining business.

In containing outsiness. The last item, necessary to refer to in the general statement is the \$71,500 under the head of other assets. The explanation is that it is partly lumber in Winnipeg for sale, and partly necess for lumber sold and in process of collection. The item to use a familier of collection. The item, to use a familiar expression, is nearly as good as wheat, as the lumber is in a manufactured state, and is sell-

ing off satisfactorily. It may be interesting to mention our smaller shareholders are increasing in number. We have now no less than 393 investors holding an' average of 13 shares each. I may add a word regarding my report of November last: That report in its wording, temper, and policy; I am personally responsible for. It cost mo-a deal of thought and auxious consideration. I drew upon all the experience and energy I arew upon all the experience and energy 1 possessed, and I am still convinced it was and will prove to be the solution of our difficulties, and, if faithfully and wisely carried out, will in time place the bank in a high position. I may mention the president, vice-president, and direc-tors have given me painstaking time and assist-ance in winding words accounts ance in winding up old accounts. I congratulate the shareholders upon the

daily improving condition of the bank. Its business is steadily and firmly gaining ground. Its

Mr. Yarker closed by saying if any share-holder had any question to ask, not touched upon in his remarks, he would be most happy to answer.

Mr. T. R. Wood made a long speech, after

which the report was unanimously adopted. On motion of Mr. A. H. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Northrop, the thanks of the meeting were given to the president, vice-president, and directors.

On motion of Mr. Joseph Simpson, seconded by Mr. James Scott, the thanks of the meeting were given to the general manager, local managers, and other officers of the bank.

On motion of Mr. R. N. Gooch, seconded by Mr. Lyman, the poll was opened and in due time the scrutineers announced the following directors unanimously elected .-S. Nordheimer, J. S. Playfair, Wm. Galbraith, Edward Gurney, J. W. Langmuir, H. E. Clarke, M.P.P., and B. Cronyn.

At a meeting of the directors subsequently held Mr. S. Nordheimer and Mr. J. S. Playfair were unanimously elected president and vice-president respectively.

LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

The annual general meeting of the share-holders of the Ville Marie Bank took place on the 17th inst., at its head office, St. James street. There was a large attendance, among steet. There was a hige incendence, inhold those present were Messrs. W. Weir, J. G. Guimond, J. G. Davie, C. T. Vinet, W. H. Weir, George Oaron, W. H. Parsons, Godfrey Weir, and others. Mr. W. Weir occupied the chair, and the cashier, Mr. W. Garand, acted as secretary. The president read the following report :

GENTLEMEN,—The Board of Directors have the honor to submit the following report showing the result of the operations of the bank for the year ending the 31st of May, 1885 :

Balance remaining at credit of profit and loss account, 31st	
May, 1884	\$3,701 59
Net profits of the year after de- ducting cost of administra-	
tion and providing for inter- ests due on deposits, etc., etc.	37,069 50
Making a total of	\$40.771 09

Appropriated as fo	llows :		
Div. 31 p. c. Dec.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
1st, 1885 Div. 34 p. c. June	\$16,250	60	
1st, 1885	16,250	50	
Losses on pro-			
perties, etc., written off	2,819	94	•
Balances remain- ing at credit			
profit and loss	4		
account	5,450	15	\$40.771 09

It will be seen by the above figures and by the general statement which will now be sub-mitted to you by the cashier that the business of the bank continues to improve, and the dir-ectors have every reason to believe that this improvement will be lasting.

As you are, no doubt, aware a writ en reven-dication for a large amount was issued against this bank in the name of the Bishop of Tournai, this bank in the name of the Bishop of Tournai, in Belgium, some time ago, having reference to certain securities brought to this country by one Leon Bernard, and as the bank knew no-thing either of the said Leon Bernard or of the securities in question, and as there was no just ground for such action, the directors felt it to be their duty to institute an action of damages against the plaintiff. All these actions were withdrawn on the 6th of June instant, the bank receiving in payment as damages the sum of five thousand dollars.

During the past year the bank opened an agency at St. Cesaire, County Rouville; and the directors have every reason to be satisfied with the results. A large fire occurred at that place a few days ago, by which a number of the bank's customers are sufferers, but the bank will sustain no loss whatever by this unfortunate calamity.

The cashier, agents and other officers of the bank continue, as in the past, to discharge their respective duties to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

The whole	respectfully submi	tted.	•
	(Signed),	W.	WEIR,
Hammun	17th Tree 1005	Р	resident.
The cashie	17th June, 1885. er then submitted follows:—	l his	financial

1

sta

GENEI	RAL	STATEN	ENT.	
· · · ·	· A	lssets.		
Specie	5	\$17,202	72	
Dominion bills Bills & cheques		17,962	50	
on other banks Due by banks in		47,832	59	
Due by banks in		23,140	87	
foreign coun- tries Loans guaranteed		5,761	95	
by stocks Loans to corpora-		11,091-	11	
tions		4,000	00	\$126,991
Lent to municipal corporations Bills discounted.		1,222	00	\$120,001
and current Bills due and not		770,707	51	
specially gnar- anteed Bills due and		31,896	25	
guaranteed		13,380	10	\$817,205
Landed property Bank premises Mortgage on pro- perty sold by				68,475 47,000
the bank Other mortgages				9,525 7,422
Other assets, in- cluding shares held by the			•	
bank		•		322,110
				\$1,398,731

74

86

65 00

55 67

05

52

	Liabilities.	11.14	
Capital sub- scribed \$500,-		•	
000 paid Reserve funds	\$464,300 00 20,000 00		ist. Line
Profits and losses	5,450 15	\$489,750	15
Bills in circula.			
tion Federal Govern- ment deposits		401,604	00
payable on de- mand Federal Govern-	33,119 21		
ment deposits in guarantee of contracts	385 00	22 504	91
Provincial Gov- ernment de- posits on no-	حفصة يغمن ويراحة بالكراكيتيو	33,504	41
tice Other deposits on		34,720	00
demand Deposits with in-		90,359	99
terest		527,169	
Other debts Dividends pay-		5,372	88
able 1st June, 1885		16,250	50
		\$1,398,731	52
	v .	GARAND,	
		Cashier	

MONTREAL, 20th May, 1885.

The President then moved, seconded by Mr. J. G. Guimond, that the above reports be adopted. Carried.

On motion of the President, seconded by Mr. G. Davie, Messrs. Geo. Caron and Godfrey Weir were appointed scrutineers.

After explanatory remarks by the President, the election of directors was proceeded with, and the following gentlemen were unanimous-ly elected :--Messrs. W. Weir, Hon. A. H. Paquet, C. S. Vinet, J. G. Guimond, J. G. Davie and Somerville Weir.

Davie and Somerville Weir. Mr. John McDougall then moved, seconded by Mr. George Caron, that votes of thanks be tendered to the president and directors and to the cashier, managers and officers of the bank, and that a sum of one thousand dollars be granted to them in addition to their ordinary appropriation. Carried. On motion of the President, seconded by Mr. J. G. Davie, a vote of thanks was tendered to the scrutineers.

the scrutineers.

Mr. W. H. Parsons then moved, seconded by Mr. W. H. Weir, that a vote of thanks be ten-dered to the chairman. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned, and at a meet-ing of the directors W. Weir was re-elected President, and Mr. J. G. Guimond, Vice-President.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

The annual general meeting of the chare-bolders of the Jacques Cartier Bank took place on the 17th inst. There were present Mr. Alphonse Desjardins, M.P.—in the chair— Messrs. A. S. Hamelin, John L. Cassidy, Lucien Huot, J. O. Villeneuve, J. B. Renaud, J. O. Beauchamp, O. Bouchard, Michael Cas-sidy and others. The President then read the annual report, as follows :— Gaysne super —The bacard of directors have

GENTLEMEN.—The board of directors have the honor to submit the following report, show-ing the result of the operations of the bank for the year ending the 31st of May, 1885: p.

Balance remaining at credit of pro- fit and loss account, 31st May, 1884	\$4,944	15
Net profits of the year, after de- ducting cost of administration	ψ1,0 14	10
and providing for interest due on deposits, etc., etc	40,363	80
Making a total of	\$45.308	25

Appropriated as foll	ows:		and the second
Dividend of 3 per cen		et :	
1884			\$15,000 00
Dividend of 3 per cent	t. June 1	st.	4.0,000 00
1885			15,000 00
Making a total of	*****		\$30,000.00
Balance remaining at o	credit of pr	'0-	· · ·
fit and loss account		• • • •	\$15,308 25
Respectfully submit			1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -
ALPHONSE DESI			
The cashier, Mr. A the financial statemen	. DeMarti	igr	y, next read
the financial statemen	t, as follow	rs :	<u>- 7</u>
STATEMENT LA BANQU			
	AY, 1885.	~	
	bilities.		
Capital	00000000		@F00 000 00
Reserve fund	\$140,000	ሰሳ	\$500,000 00
To credit of profit	\$130,000	00	
and loss	15,308	25	
] .			155,368 25
Semi-annual divi-			•
dend, 1st June,	•		
[1885	15,000	00	
Do. unclaimed	1,398	50	14 000 70
			16,398 50
,			671,706 75
Bills in circulation	241,640	00	
Deposits without in-	211,010	00	,
terest	380,510	80	
Do. bearing inter-	,-		
est	257,392	87	
Federal Government			
deposits	60,118	39	
Provincial Govern-			
ment deposits Other debts	190,000		
	2,787	50	1,132,449 42
	·. ·	_	1,104,740 44
		-	\$1,804,156 17

		- 3	\$1,804,100	1.1
·	ssets.			
Specie	\$12,343	11		
Dominion notes	24,686	00		
Bills and cheques of				
other banks	28,083	60		
Balances due by	•			
banks in Canada	59,941	97		
Balances due by				
branches and other				
banks in foreign			-	
countries	31,517	44		
Balances due by				
agencies in the				
United Kingdom	592	17		
			\$157,164	29
Bills discounted and			· . ·	
current	\$824,900	67		
Bills discounted and				
not guaranteed	10,016	31		
Bills discounted due				
and guaranteed	195,490	79		
Other property	66,874	39		
Mortgages on pro-				
perty sold	226,205			
Bank premises	80,000			
Other assets	243,504	15		
		<u> </u>	1,646,991	87

\$1,804,156 17 A. DE MARTIGNY,

Cashier.

On motion of the President, seconded by Mr. A. S. Hamelin, the reports were unanimously

A dopted, after which Mr. J. B. Renaud moved, seconded by Mr. O. Bouchard, "That votes of thanks be tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors

to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services rendered during the past year." Carried. Mr. J. C. Beauchamp then moved, seconded by Mr. J. B: Renaud, "That this meeting ten-ders a vote of thanks to the cashier, managers and officers of this bank and the branches for the services pactured during the pact year." the services performed during the past year." Carried.

On motion of the President, Messrs J. B. Renaud and J. O. Beauchamp were appointed scrutineers

The election of Directors was then proceeded



WHOLESALE



MONTREAL,

-AND---

18 Bartholomew Close,

LONDON, England,

with, when Messrs. Alp. Desjardins, A. S. Hamelin, J. L. Cassidy. Lucien Huot and J. O. Villeneuve were elected.

The meeting then adjourned after a vote of thanks to the scrutineers.

At a subsequent meeting of Directors, Messrs. Alphonse Desjardins, M.P., and A. S. Hamelin were elected President and Vice-President respectively.

Correspondence.

OUR WATERING-PLACES AND SUMMER RESORTS.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

DEAR Sin,-Your readers and the travelling public generally, summer tourists, etc.. below Quebec, especially those whose cool and handsome summer residences are situated at River du Lonp, (now Fraserville), Cacouna and vicinity, will learn with pleasure no doubt that they have a banking institution right in their midst. Business men leaving with their families to settle down here for the summer and called away again to their place of business, will find this quite an advantage in many respects. Fraserville is not only a Banking town, it possesses also a splendid court house which cost over \$40,000, a couple of flourishing pulp mills, as many saw and grist and one flour mill. Splendid water-power could be utilised yet, there being ample room for several manufacturers. In the event of the Edmunston road being built, which appears to be almost a certainty now, Fraserville is sure to become a large and prosperous town. It is a stirring place, especially in summer, caused by the arrival of strangers who are beginning already to appear. Commercial travellers fancy the place very much, for they find there both "pleasure and business" combined,-even more, they say that when they get here the cry of " hard times" crases to be hearvi. The Intercolonial Railway built last fall a short line down to the wharf, whereby connection is made with the Gulf boats, etc., etc. There are prosperous wholesale houses (provisions) here and several well-to-do retailers who understand and mean busines, and there is now some talk of organizing a "Board of Trade," as they will not allow illegitimate competition to be carried on. They are abolishing as quickly as possible the system of long credits.

Yours,

MONTREALER. Fraserville, 17th June, 1885.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

JUNE 25, 1885.

The course of trade during the past week calls for no extended notice, as changes have been few and unimportant. With the approach of summer weather business appears to drag along slowly in most departments, and expectations are that wholesale trade will be quiet for a month or more. Money unchanged, loaning at 31 to 4 per cent on call. The market for Sterling Exchange has sympathized with the decline in New York. Sixty-day bills are quoted at 83 to 8 7-8 prem ; demand 9 to 91; New York funds 1-16 discount to par. Counter rates about 1/2 higher. The street rate for money in London was } per cent. British Consols were firmer at 99 11-16. The local Stock Market is dull but steady. Manitoba higher in sympathy with New York, where the stock touched 100 to-day. North-West Land fell to 35s 6d asked, owing to oblegrams from London. Bank of Montreal sold at 1911 up to 192, closing firm. People's

Bank stock changed hands at $61\frac{1}{2}$ and $62\frac{1}{4}$; Passengers at $115\frac{3}{4}$; and Telegraph at 122; Gas was active, with sales at $182\frac{1}{4}$ and 182. The following were the total sales and highest and lowest prices of leading stocks for the week :---

Banks. Commerce Merchants Montreal Ontario Peoples Union	Shares. 366 60 465 19 66 15	Highest price. 1201 1101 192 1053 624 50	price: 120 110 4 191
Miscellaneous. Gan. Pac. Ry Gas Mon. Tel. Co Passenger R. & O. Nav. Co Windsor Hotel	275 1490 234 525 250 10	41 <u>}</u> 1824 122 116 57 90	41 182 121] 1159 564 90

ASHES.—Reccipts have been fair, and all offered have met ready buyers at \$3.65 to \$3.70 as to tares for First Pots. A few Seconds sold at \$3. *Pearls* continue neglected and hard to move off at any price. We quote nominal. Receipts since 1st January, 2,353 brls. Pots, 120 brls. Pearls. Deliveries, 2,625 brls. Pots, 115 brls. Pearls. Stock in store at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 1,254 brls. Pots, 212 brls Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Orders are coming in more freely than for some time back, and the outlook for the fall trade, which travellers are actively pushing, is encouraging. Leading houses said that collections were fair. Leather. —It has been a quiet month so far, but a livelier demand is looked for during July. A few shipments have been made from this port and Quebec.

CHEMICALS AND LUUGS.— The English market, for heavy chemicals is firmer, cablegrams having been received to that effect. Here, the ordinary distribution is being made at steady prices. The demand for drugs is moderate; orders are numerous but small. Quinine is again lower than last week, but there are no other changes of consequence. Sales of Howards in lots are reported at \$1. In New York much lower figures have been reached.

COAL AND WOOD -No particular changes have taken place during the week. The usual summer supplies of American anthracite are arriving, principally by rail and the Western water route. The Lake Champlain and Chambly canal waterway with its barges of about 120 tons is rapidly losing what used to be its exclusive traffic, in favor of the Western barge carrying 300 to 600 tons. The large establishments are, in many instances, negotiating for their winter's supply. We note sales of stove at \$5.65, nut at \$5.35, and egg and furnace at \$5.15. Ordinary distributing prices, according to quantity, are about as follows :-- stove, \$5.75 to \$6; chestnut, \$5.50 to \$5.75; egg and furto \$6; chestnut, \$5.50 to \$5.75; egg and fur-nace \$5.25 to \$5.50. In soft coal few transac-tions are reported; fresh receipts were mostly sold to arrive. Cape Breton in eargo lois is quoted at \$3.10 to \$3.20; Pictou at \$3.50 to \$3.60, as to mine, and Scotch steam at \$4 to \$4.10—possibly as high as \$4.25 in round lots, but a good sized cargo was recently placed at \$4. Cordwood has met with slow sale. Prices are maintained at the city yards, but are lower on the wharves. Yard prices per long cord are as follows:—Maple, \$6; birch \$5.50; beech \$5; tamarac, \$4.50; hemlock, \$4. At the wharves

in the East end wood can be bought \$1 per cord less than the above, but in many instances the quality is indifferent.

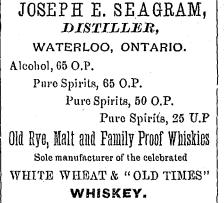
DAMY PRODUCE.—In butter only a local jobbing trade is reported, prices being too high for export. A few small lots of old stock changed hands at 7c to Sc, intended for the Lower Ports trade. Sales are reported within the range of 18c to 19c for creamery; 16c to 18c for Townships; 15c to 17c for Morrisburg and Brockville; and 12c to 14c for Western. Cheese.—The market has exhibited little life or activity since our last, in the absonce of any improvement in England or across the border. There is a little enquiry for choice colored, and 74c to 73c might be realized for picked goods of this class. The ordinary range for fine cheese is 7c to 74c; fair to good 64c to 7c. The hate budge in the market, seems to have failed to convince buyers that cheese was a purchase, but sellers still hope that the bulk of the June make will reach higher prices. Appearances indicate an unsettled market for some time ahead. Provisions.—There was a fair jobbing demand at firm prices for cured means and lard. Receipts of eggs have been fair, and sales were being inade to-day at 113c to 12c.

Day Goops.—Remittances are still the cause of a good deal of grumbling; some think that slow payments now betoken preparations for considerable paper coming due early in July. The city retail trade has continued to be of satisfactory volume. Travellers on the special trip are forwarding a good many small orders, and the senders write fluer houses here that the disposition is to abstain from purchasing largely until the crop prospects are fairly defined. Manufacturers state that higher prices for Ganadian staples will have to be obtained to keep the mills running, and if this is confirmed, higher, instead of lower prices may be expected with anything like a decided improvement in the general trade of the Dominion.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The export trade is still restricted, but there was a little more demand this week from the Lower Ports, the Bonavista and Polino being expected to take 6,000 to 7,000 brls at least. Inj addition, a schooner will probably load 2,000 brls. The market at the close is reported stendy, and the impression is gaining ground that prices are about at bottom. Grain has ruled steady here all week at quotations. A barge containing 8,000 bushels of pens which was about to discharge into a Beaver steamer to the order of the Ganadian Pacific, struck a pier and had to be beached at St. Helen's Island ; both barge and eargo are expected to be a total loss. Transactions on spot were limited, and in consequence of the tight supplies reaching here by boat from the West steamship agents experienced difficulty in securing cargoes. The reduction in charges on the St. Lawrence route is expected to 'work a change for the better very shortly. Sales were reported at about our quotations given elsewhere English cablegrams to-day reported breadstuffs quiet and steady with poor demand. Floating offering ; wheat on passage turn denzer ; corn steady. Liverpool Spot wheat rather casier ; corn strong.

FREGENTS.—Slightly more activity is noticeable and 1a. 9d. per quarter has been paid for grain for forward shipment. Engagements of enttle have been made at 60s, and a vessel has been closed for deals to a direct port in the United Kingdom at 55s. Phosy-hate freights are unchanged.

Furs.—The June fur sales commenced in London on the 22nd inst., the offering consisting of raceoon, skunk and bear, and the sale was fairly successful. Private cables reported that a good demand existed for skunk and bear, both of which sold ... at about the



prices realized in March. Raccoon sold at a decline of 15 to 20 per cent as compared with March.

GLASS, PAINTS, ETC.—It is not as yet known how much glass, was on the wrecked steamship Grassbrooke, but the market is firm at former prices. Paints quiet and unchanged. Turpentine stiff and linseed oil steady. The demand for builders' requisites appears to be slackening.

GREEN FRUITS, FTC.—Oranges have continued scarce, and firm, at \$10.50 to \$12 for Valencias in cases and \$4 to \$4.50 in boxes; 556 half boxes brought on here from New York were sold at auction at the G.T.R. sheds. Lemons were in good demand and firm. Advices from New York state that Boston bayers were largely represented there, receipts at Boston being insignificant. We quote Messinas at \$4.50 to \$50 per box and Palermos at \$4 to \$5. Pineapples \$2.75 to \$3 per dozen. Strawberries were more plentiful, and for a few extra cnoice American at 136 to 15c and Oranadian at 14 to 13c; for exceptionally good lots a few cents more is wanted. Bananas have been scarce, but a cur of over 400 bunches is expected; probable price \$150 to \$2.50. *First arrivals of Ganadian cherries are selling at* 18c per 1b; California plums, §4 per hox. Canadian pears \$3 per bashel. Gocoanuts \$4.50 to \$4.75 per 100.

GuoGENES.—There has been no large transactions, and the jobbing trade was quiet. Tea —The market here was steady, with a moderate demand at quotations. Private cablegrams from principal points quoted former prices, but there is less buoyancy shown, and parties generally well-posted seem disinclined to talk freely about the situation. Recent advices from London give the following views.—Small quantities of tens have been offered at public sale, and the stocks in importers' hands must be small. Deliveries for the month amounted to 13,200,000 lbs., which is more than could be expected. A small invoice of so-called New Senson Cautons told tens re-fired) came on the unratet, and created a bad impression as to the quality of the crop, but recent arrivals were nore satisfactory, although not up to the standard of good years. The Hankow market opened on the 15th, and, so far, the reports are contradictory. We expect the first New season Monings during the first days of July. The Foochow market is not yet reported open; last year the opening was delayed owing to a dispute about weights, and this season the more sterious question of credit has sprung up. That the Chinamen should soll tea on credit to certain European Foochow firms, who, the moment they have, shipped it, draw bills and obtain the money, has always been an anomaly. The reason was, simply, that in doing so the tea men obtained a higher range of prices than if they had sold their produce for eash; of late years they have found out to their detriment that the debit balances of certain Foochow firms were not quite available assets, and seem to insist now on dealing only on a cash basis. Sugar.—"The market is firm, and refiners are struggling hard to force an advance. Small quantities of granulated have been sold at 71c and 7.3-8, but for large lots there is a stern demand for 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Yellows are quoted at 51c to 61c. Fruit.—Prime Valencias are scarce and worth 7.3-8 to 8c; common damaged 4e to 5c. In spices, rice, etc., there is no change.

HAY, STHAW AND FEED.—The weather being unfavorable, receipts of loose hay were moderate and the demand light. Sales were reported at \$10 to \$12 per 100 bundles as to quality. Struw sold at \$5 to 56 per 100 bundles. There was again a good demand for pressed hay at \$16 to \$17 per ton; struw in bales, \$8 to \$9 per ton. Shorts quiet at \$17 to \$18 per ton; bran weaker at \$14 to \$15, the former for Montreal and the latter for Upper Chanda; monile \$24 to \$26, as to quality; buckwheat 65c. per bushel.

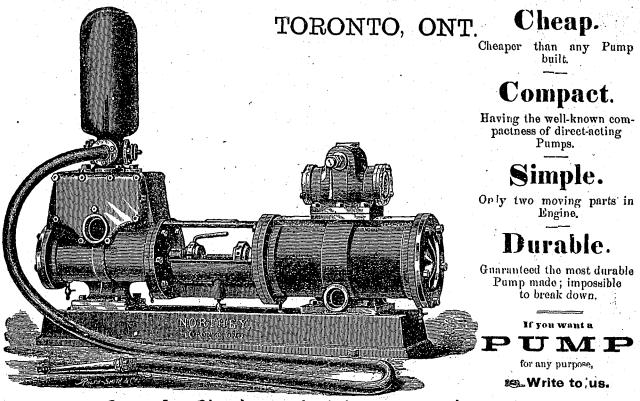
HIDES AND TALLOW.—The market for city green hides has been quiet at the late advance, and tallow is unchanged here. Toronto, Hamilton and Chicago buff No. 1 are respectively quoted at \$9 to \$9.25. Heavy Western sters No. 1 \$9.50 to \$10.50; Western calfskins 13½ to 14c; dry flints, 16c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market for pigiron, heavy metals and general bardware has been quite devoid of interest during 'the week. There is little disposition either to sell or to buy pig-iron just now. Freight rates rule low, and we believe former prices have been shaded in consequence, so that earlier buyers who anticipated war did not gain any advantage. Pig-tin keeps firm, and we maintain former quotations. Our reference to the English " corner" in this article last week read pig-lead by mistake. Canada plates are being quoted very low, owing to heavier supplies on the other side than anticipated. We quote Penn and equal at \$2.65 to \$22.75, though some sellers, who believe in little or no profits have, we believe, cut below these figures. Tin plates are steady at the late advance on account of the position of ingot tin. English trade is in the same stagnant condition as before, in fact, makers appear anxious to sell at slightly lower rates than those formerly ruling, and those were considered next to runnous. It has been stated that lower prices were never cabled to this side than during the present week. Warrants are cabled weak and 3d lower at 408 11d, and Middlesborough No. 3 foundry unchanged at 328 14d. Ingot tin in London firm and 10s higher at £94 10s. Best selected copper £49, and Chili bars £44 7s 6d.

Lave STOCK — The exports of cattle have continued large, and reach 18,325 to date, an excess of 4,265 over the shipments of the same period in 1884. There has been a good demand for choice stock at firm, prices. Grass cattle are becoming numerous. Beeres for export sold at 54c. to 53c., live weight. Hogs were in light supply, with sales at 54c. to 54c. Butchers entitle were quoted at 34c to 54c, asto quality., About 300 sheep sold at \$3 to \$4.50, and lambs were worth \$2.75 to \$4. Some 200 calves changed hands at \$1.50 to \$10 each. The British market, as per cable, has improved, and prime Canadian steers are 1c. higher, at 144c. Receipts of Canadian and American being moderate, the supplies were cleared out at steady prices.

OILS AND FISH.—The market keeps bare of Newfoundland cod-oil, which may be quoted at 621c to 65c. There have been considerable sales of steam refined seal and the market has ad-

NORTHEY & COMPANY.



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vanced \$12 a ton in Newfoundland. Supplies here are held firmly at 52½c, stocks are small, and little is expected. God liver oil is steady at 80c to 90c; some importers think it improbable that anything could be done under S5c. Ganned fish.—Reports of heavy storms interfering with the catch are again current this week. Lobsters are firm, at \$5:50, with sales at that net. Mackerel and salmon have been quiet and steady.

PHOSPHATES.—A few lots will go forward to Europe this week: prices there are said to be unchanged. The shipments to date from the opening of navigation reached 5,000 tons. Regular liners took it to Liverpool and Londou at 5s, per ton, and out sidesteamers at 3s, 6d.

POTATOES.—Prices are still unsettled. A few lots of inferior are reported to have sold at 20c, but 25 to 30c per bag is the range for old polatoes of fair quality. New potatoes are being imported in small quantities, principally for hotel use.

TIMBER.—A correspondent at Quebec says : —The activity in the timber market still continues, particularly for white pine, and a good deal of business in that article has been done, but the prices have not transpired. A good deal of hard wood has also been disposed of to arrive, viz., elm. and ash, the former 45 feet average at 33c, and the latter 14 inches and up at 28c. A raft of white pine, two years old, 45 feet average, 13½c inches, sold at 16c.

Wool.—A fair demand has been experienced and prices are firm. A London, Ont., paper says: Wool was in full supply, and prices held firm at 18 to 20 cents a pound. The buyers were somewhat keen, and in the hurry of bargalaing in certain cases bought inferior lots at first-class prices. This of course was brought about by farmers misrepresenting the quality of their wool, and, being bundled up, the buyer has no chance of seeing the inside. It would be well if a little more commercial norality was practiced both by buyer and seller in this wool business. At the London wool sales, Monday, 10,500 bales of New Zeahand, Victoria and Queensland were sold.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. (Revised by Telegroph.)

TORONTO, June 25, 1885.

There are no important changes to note in movement or prices. Dry goods, only a sortingup trade. Importations for fall are said to be light, indicating caution. Hardware and groceries moderately active for the season. Money is inactive, with rates unchanged. Little doing in call loans, which are nominal at 5 to 6 per cent on stocks and 4 on debentures. Commercial paper is discounted at 62 per cent for Ab and at 7 to 8 per cent for the general run. Payments fair, sterling exchange is dull and easier ; 60 day bills between banks are 109, and demand bills 1091. New York drafts par between banks. The Stock Market has ruled quiet and prices generally steady. The sales of the past few days have been : Montreal at 191, Ontario at 106, Merchanis at 110, Commerce at 120, Imperial at 1162 and 117, Federal at 952, Dominion at 194, Freehold Loan at 163, Imperial Savings at 1081, and Canada Landed at 1191.

Following are prices bid to-day compared with those of last Thursday :

993

13 25 18 25 Montreal. 1914 1914 Can. Per. 163 Voronto 1774 1774 Freehold 163 Ontario 1064 1065 Westorn Can 162 Merchaute 1094 1094 1014 1014 Commerce 1206 1104 Ramers' Loan 100 Dominion 193 193 Loand. & Conrdin 187 1375 Hamilton 121 Landed Creditt 119 1164 Stand'd 1102 1113 National Invc 112 Federal						_
Ioronto 1774 1774 Freehold 162 163 Ontario 1061 165 Weatorn Can 190 190 Merchaute 1091 1004 1004 1014 100 100 1010 102 102 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 102 102 102 102 102 102 <t< th=""><th></th><th>June J</th><th>une</th><th></th><th>Jun</th><th>June</th></t<>		June J	une		Jun	June
automono in in in periat Sav, 107 108	l'oronto Ontario Merchante Commerce Dominion Hamilton Stand'd Federal	1777 106 1095 1201 193 121 1107 94	1774 1054 1094 1193 193 1213 1213 1114 941 115	Freehold Western Can Bidg. & Lonn Farmers' Loan Lond. & Can'dr Landed Credit National Invt Ontario Loan	162 190 100 110 137 119 125 .127	100 ; 101 ; 108 ; 137 ; 119 ; 122

BUTTER.—The market is still very quiet, with the demand confined to local wants. There is a fair jobbing business in fresh rolls, which sell at 10c to 13c, the latter for choice. Several lots of old tub sold at 6c to 8c per lb. Eggs are unchanged, the demand is steady and offerings liberal; case lots sell at 12c to 123c per dozen. Cheese is dull and weak, with sales of small lots at T_{2} to 8c.

COAL OIL.—The demand is moderate, and prices unchanged. Barrel lots of Canadian, refined sell at 164c per gallon, and five to ten barrel lots at 16c. Carbon safety 19c. American oils sell at 234c for prime and at 26c to 264c for water white. In Petrolea crude is steady at 77c to 78c, and refined lower at 114c per gallon by the car lot.

COAL AND WOOD.-The coal trade is quiet, and prices show no change. All kinds



of hard as well as the best soft retail at \$6 a ton delivered. Wood unchanged, with a moderate demand, and prices rule at \$5 a cord for the best hard, \$3.50 for second quality, and \$4 for pine.

Daugs .- Trade this week is said to be somewhat better, and, with the exception of opium, prices are unchanged. Quotations are as follows : Castor oil 9c to 11c; quinine, \$1.05 to \$3.90; glycerine l7c to 20c; quinine, \$1.05 to \$1.10; morphia, \$2.40 to \$2.50; bicarbonate of potash, 18c; potass iodide, \$3.90 to \$4; tartaric acid, 55c to 60c; ercam of tartar, 88c to 40c; linseed, ruw 65c; uo, boiled, 66c to 67c; best Dutch madder, 12c to 14c; cochineal, 40c to 45c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN,-Flour dull, and prices are too high for export; local trade well supplied. There were sales of superior extra a few days ago at \$4.05, and on Tuesday extras sold at \$3.874. No change can be made in these prices at the close. Patents rule at \$4.25 to \$4.75. Wheat has been quiet,

clined to sell. Sales of No. 2 fall have been made at 39c to 90c. No. 2 spring at 89c, and No. 3 spring at 87c. No. 2 red winter is quoted No. 3 spring at S7c. No. 2 red winter is quoted at 88c to 89c. Bariey is dull, and prices purely nominal. Oats are quiet and steady; sales at 34c on track almost daily. Peas in moderate demand and steady, there being transactions throughout the week at 57c and 68c for No. 2. Hype purely nominal. Canadian Corn nominal at 55c to 57c. Outmeal is dull; car lots are quoted at \$4.20, and small lots sell at \$4.50. Bran quiet and steady; cars sold at equal to \$10.75 a few days area. \$10,75 a few days ago.

GROCERIES .- Business fair; prices steady. The movement in sugars good, and prices firm. Payments fair. 214

HARDWARE .- A moderate trade doing; prices rule steady at former quotations.

PROVISIONS, ETC .- Very little doing and prices unchanged. A few sales of long clear bacon were made at 7% to 8c for small lots, and 71c is the quotation for round lots. Cumberland Out 71c to 74c. Hams are firm at 111c to 12c for smoked, and at 101c for pickled; stocks are small. Lard is selling in tierces at

The **BRICHTON CART**, Manufacinred by G. A. BROWN, BELLEVILLE, Ont. Has steel coach axles, oil tempered cast steel springs, round edged American steel thre, "A." wheel, second growth shafts, movable seat, silvert-rimmed dish hamps; bodies being without shaft attachment, avoiding all horse motion; trimmed with all-wool English green cloth or leather, carpet rng; shafts full trimmed and silver tips; nicely painled and finished with English varnish. Finest Cart in the Dominion. Price \$100.

9c, and in pails at 9lc to 10c, according to quantity. Mess Fork is unchanged at \$15 to \$15.50. Hops continue dull, with quotations at 10c to 12c. Beans dull at 75c to 90c a bushel in 10ts, and \$1.05 for small quan-tities of hand-picked. Potatoes in better de-mand and firmer, at 25c per bag in car lots.

WOOL .- Receipts of fleece fair ; prices steady. Sales at 17c to 18c. Fair demand from factories for low-priced foreign wools. Supers are quoted at 21c, and extras at 25c to 26c.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Fairly active, and prices unchanged. Green hides are quoted at Sicfor No. 1 steers, 7% c for No. 1 cows, and 6% c for No. 2 cows. Sales of cured are reported. at 8 3-8c. Calfskins are quiet and steady at 11c to 13c for green, and 14c to 15c for cured. Pelts are offering more freely and unchanged at 20c. Lambskins in good demand and lirm at



30c. Tullow dull and unchanged ; rough is quoted at 3kc and rendered at 6kc to 6kc.

LIVE STOCK.—Cattle.—The receipts this week bave been more liberal, and the demand good. Ohoice steers for shipment sold at 5½c to 6c per 1b., the latter for exceptionally good lots, This - class butchers sold at 4°_{1} c to 5c, a few head of grass-fed solling at 4°_{1} c per lb. Sheep are firm at 4c to 4°_{1} c per lb., and Spring lambs sell a: 33,50 to 34 a head. Hogs are quoted at 4°_{1} c per lb., live weight.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

AMERICAN MARKETS. Bosrox, June 25—Flour, little better feeling, more enquiry. Superfine quoted at \$3.25 to \$3 50; Extras \$3 75 to \$4; including choice bakers', \$4.25 to \$5. Spring patents, \$5.35 to \$5.85; winter wheats, \$5.40 to \$5.65. Outmeat, \$4 50 to \$4.75 line, and \$5.40 to \$5.65 out. Hay, market steady, sales from \$17 to \$20, fair to good, \$22 to \$23 choice, fancy \$24. Butter, quiet, prices mehanged; extra cream-ery 19c to 20c, good to choice 17c to 18c. Cheese quiet and steady, extra 72c to \$c, good to choice 7c to 72c, common to good 4c to 6c. Eggs, ensy and quiet, Canadian quoted at 14c. Canada Peas, unchanged at 90c to \$1.15. Potatocs, 40c to 65c as to quality.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A NEW TELEPHONIC ADD—The finishing touch to the Telephone. Wonderful as the invention of the Telephone is, and simple as is its work-ing, it would appear that it has hitherto been imperfect. Very few who have used the appli-ance will deny that they have often been annoy-ed at having other berling at a Telephone Initiation of the second state of the appli-ance will deny that they have often been annoy-ed at having others bawling at a Telephone, as well as at being compelled to do so themselves. This deafness is an unpardonable defect in any Telephone used in a Montreal honse where stocks and other quotations should be confi-dentially whispered into the instrument. The proprietors of the Lister Telephone can now say "Nous avous change toul ceta," for they have invented a new vulcanite car (and one without the slightest deafness) or speaking trumpet, easily adjusted to any transmitter, causing the slightest whisper to be faithfully reproduced at the receiver oven on the largest lines. This is an instrument which will be hailed with joy by many, more especially as it costs so little, is so simple in structure and use, and never gets out of repair. Mr. W. T. Mullett, the local agent, appears to be will ocenpled in supplying them to leading houses in Montreal. Some time ago, to leading houses in Montreal. Some time ago, a similar arrangement was shown to us, which, although a telephonic aid, to some extent, was incomplete in some particular, but this one of the Lister Co. appears to have given entire satisfaction wherever it has been tested.

Pleasure seekers who have heard of the Thousand Islands district as a summer resort or those who are not strangers to its attrac-



Special attention is called to the above brands of Oil, our "Parlor Light" Refined being undoubtedly the best Canadian Illuminating Oil placed on the market. The "Patent Process Parafine" and "Saponine Wood" Oil, for High Fire Test, Good Body, and Uniform Quality, cannot be excelled.

tions, should think of paying a visit to the International Hotel at Gananoque, Ont., D. Brophy, proprietor. This hotel has recently been refitted and refurnished with every modern convenience. It commands a full view of the Islands and the St. Lawrence river, and is in close proximity to the places of business, railway depot and steamboat landing. Boats are furnished to guests and the terms are reasona-Sample rooms for commercial travellers. ble.

MUTUAL, RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSO-CIATION.

DEPOSIT OF \$50,000 WITH FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED TO.

To the Editor.

DEAR SIR,-Certain Insurance agents and DEAR Sin, --Certain Insurance agents and Insurance journals having discredited the state-ment that the Matual Reservé Life Associa-tion of New York had deposited with the Federal Government (pending legislation concerning Assessment Companies) the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, and having statted that the express package placed in the Trensinuy vaults by the said association con-tained "waste paper," an examination of said package was made by consent of Hon. Mr. Bowell, Acting Finunce Minister, and the annexed certificate, signed by three well-known members of Parliament, must be a convincing members of Parliament, must be a convincing answer.

Joux Hopper, General Agent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CTTAWA, 20th June, 1885. B. B. Harper, Esg., President Mutual Reserve Life Association :

DEAR Sin,-In accordance with your letter of the 12th instant, addressed to the Minister of Finance, and requesting that we be allowed to make an inspection of the package of U.S. Honds deposited by your Association in the Finance Dejartment, we beg to say that we have this day, with the permission of the Acting Minister of Finance, made such inspection and find that the package referred to contains five registered United States B mds of \$10,000 each, amounting in all to Fifty Thousand Dollars.

(Signed) F. E. KILVERT, M P. J. J. CURRAN, M.P. JOSIAH WOOD, M.P.



<u>n</u> ъ



OF 1879

And our Old Rye Whiskey of 1870, 1880, and 1883, which can be had of all dealers. See that every bottle has our name on capsule and cork, and has Excise Certificate over capsule.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS DISTILLERS, WALKERVILLE, ONT.



Hot Water Heating Boilers. E. & C. GURNEY & GO., MONTREAL. These Boilers have now been tested in all kinds of Weather and are Guaranteed by us as Superior to any other Boiler yet made. THEY ARE DURABLE AND EASILY OPERATED by any one capable of managing an ordinary hall stove. VERY ECONOMICAL WITH FUEL. ROUND FIRE-PLACE, ENSURING UNIFORM FIRE THROUGHOUT. Sizes Suitable to all kinds of Buildings. PRICES CHEAPER

Than any Boiler Manufactured. DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. Boilers can be Seen and Examined at our Stores,

385 and 387 ST. PAUL STREET,

S	U	R	E	T	Y	S	H	IP	•	

The only Co'y in Canada confining itself to this business.

THE GUARANTEE Of North America,

Capital Authorized, . . . \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes), . 300,000 800,000 Resources over * Deposit with Dominion Gov't, 57 000

THE BONUS SYSTEM

of this Company renders the Premiums in cerumn cases annually reducible until the rate of

One-half p. Cont per Annum is reached,

This Company is under the same experienced man-agement which introduced the system to this contin-ent over twonty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the basiness to the satisfaction of its clients.

Over \$330,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers.

President-SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President THE HON, JAMES FERRIER Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary-JAMES GRANT.

HEAD OFFICE: 260 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL EDWARD' RAWLINGS,

Managing Director.

• N.B. — This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.

Rull Advertisements.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CEMENT HULL

AND

LIME WORKS.

Special attention is called to the superior advantage of Hull Cement for its adaptation to all works exposed to the most powerful water influences of basements, floors, tanks, etc. LIME SUPPLIED

by the car load, or in quantities to suit. Best sawed pine shingles, XX and XXX, and culls at lowest prices, delivered.

C. B. WRIGHT, Proprietor, HULL, P.Q.

JOSEPH ISOBILLE, Carriage and Sleigh Maker, 110 BREWERY STREET, HULL, P. Q.

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J. B. HEBERT,

Carriage and Sleigh Maker, 118 BREWERY STREET, HULL, P.Q.

H. BOURGIE,

Carpenter and Builder, 94 BREWERY STREET, HULL, P.Q.

	2	STOCKS A	UD DORDA	he .			
NAME.	Par Value	Capital Subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. 1 last 6 Ms.	Per Cent Prices June 25.	Cash Value per Sh.
British North America	\$ 243	\$ 4,866,666 6,000,000 500,000	\$ 4,866,666 6,000,000 284,620 260,000 1,500,000 1,600,000 1,40,458	1,055,100 2,000,000	3 4	111 120 1201x.d	270 10 60 00
Can. Bank of Commerce Central Bank	50 100	500,000	284,620		3	126	50 40
Commercial Bk of Windsor Dominion Bank	40 50	500,000 1,500.000	260,000 1,500,000	78,000 980,000	4 5	190	95 00
Du Peuple Eastern Townships	50	1.600.000 1	1,600,000	375,000	81	62 104 106x-d	$ 31 \ 00 \\ 52 \ 00 $
Exchange Bank, Yarmouth	50 70	1,479,600 280,000	215,715	30,000	8	80 ¥67*	56 00
Exchange Bank, Yarmouth Federal Bank	100 20		1,250,000	100,000 50.000	3	103]	96 75 20 65
	100	500,000 1,000,000 710,100	993,870 710,100	270,000 50,000	4	118 75 83	118 00 75 00 125 00
Imporial Bank of Can	100 100	1,500,000	1,500,000	680,000	334343	125 581 65	125 00 14 624
Hochelaga Imporial Bank of Can Jacques Cartier Loudon	25	1,500,000 500,000 1,000,000	1,500,000 500,000 192,724 721	50,000	31		
.] marnumo	100 100	321,996 5,798,267 1,600,000 2,000,000		60,000 1,325,000	3 3j	110 1103 1103	110 00 110 50
Horchants' Buk of Halifax	90	1,000,000	5,798,976 1,000,000	200.000	3j 4	1034 115	93 15 57 50
Alerchants' Bank of Can Merchants' Bank of Halifax Molsons Bank Montreal.	50 200	12,000,000 2,000,000	2,000,000 12,000,000 2,000,000	600,000 6,000,000	5	1913 192	393 00 30 00
Mationalo New Branswick Nova Scotia Ontario Bank	50 100	2,000,000	2,000,000	800,000	4	1214	121 50
Nova Scotia	100	1,114,300 1,500,000	1,114,300 1,500,000	310,000 425,000	31 3	135) 1054 106)	135 75 105 60
Ottawa	100 100	1,000,000	999.580	160,000	34 21		19 80
People's of Halifax People's Bauk of N.B	20 50	600,000	609,000 150,000	35,000	*****	100	50 00
	50	500,000	250,000	205 000	3	92 <u>1</u> 100	46 25
Quebec Bank St. Stephen's Bank Standard	100 100	2,500,000 200,000	2,500,000 200,000	325,000 50,000	4		
Standard Torouto	50 100	803,700 2,000,000 1,000,000	\$03,700 2,000,000	185,000 1,100.000	31 4	109 110 1774 180	54 50 177 50
Union Bank, (Ilalifax)	50	1,000,000 2,000,000		40,000	3 2 3]	103 <u>1</u> 45 55	51 75 45 00
Toronto Union Bank, (Halifax) Union Bank of L. C Ville Marie.	100	2,000,000 500,000 400,000	2,000,000 464,300 390,870	20,000	3 <u>1</u>	81	81 00
Agric Say and Loan Co	100 50	400,000 600,000	390,870 578,313	. 30 มาก 1	3 4	118	115 CO 59 25
prant, Loan and Say, Co	50	130,000 1,350,000	578,313 121,000	6,000	3.j 3	108 104	54 00 104 00
Brit. Can. Loan and Inv. Co Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc	100	450,000	267,066 181,313	67,000 6,000 27,000 127,000	31,		26 62
Canada Cotton Co	25 100	750,000 750,000	759,000 697,900 663,990	85,000	3 0	1014 x.d. 30	30.00
Canada Landed Credit Co Can. Perm. Loan and Sav.	50	1,500,000	663,990 2,200,000	125,000 1,100,000	$\frac{4}{6\frac{1}{2}}$	1194 x.d. 205	59 62 1 102 50
Can. Sav. and Loan Co	50 50	1 100,000	2,200,000 650,410 868,840	120,000 149,000	4	-120 115	60 00 57 50
Can Sav. and Loan Co Dominion Sav. and Iny. Co Dominion Telegraph Co	50 50	1,000,000	1 1 000,000	149,000	4 3	106	53 00
Dundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co	100	500,000 1,057 250	500,000 611,430	75,857	4	30 55 110	30 UU 55 OO
Freehold Loan and Say, Co	100	1,876,400	I a nno mon	445,000 125,006	5	162] 124	162 75
Freehold Loan and Say, Co llamilton Prov. and Loan Home Say, and Loan Co	100 100	1,500,000	1,100,000 100,000 850,000	40,000	31		
Hudon Cotton Co Huron & Erie Loan Soc Huron & Lambton Loan Co	100	2,000,000	850,000 1,000,150	320.000	5	65 68 158	65 00 79 00
Huron & Lambton Loan Co Imperial Loan and Inv. Co	50	1,000,000	230.090	320,000 32,000	4 31	108 x.d	105 00
Lauded Banking and Loan Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag	100	629,850 709,099 4,000,00	621,704 310,977	85,000 20,000	3		[, ,
Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag London Loau Co	50 50	4,000,00	461,519	260,000 45,000	5 4	1374 116 118	65 75 58 00
London Loau Co London Loau Co Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Maniteba Inv. Assoc	100	659,700 2,700,000 .00,000	400,000	45,000 50,000 3,000	$3\frac{1}{4}$	114	114 00
Manitoba Loan. Montreal Telegraph Co. Montreal City Gas Co. Montreal City Tass. Ry. Co Montreal Cotton Co. Montreal Building Assoc	100	518,900 2,007,000	1		5	109	100 00
Montreal City Gas Co	40	1 2.000.000	2,000,000 1,876,752 600,000		4 6 4	121) 12?x.d 1821 1823 1153 116	4850 7290
Montreal City Pass. Ry, Co	50 100	600,000 794,000 300,000			4	115 116	57 75 57 874
Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Building Assoc National Investment Co N.S. Sugar Refinery Ont, 1. Indus, J. Joan and Inv	50	300,000	300,000 832,812 380,000 850,000 850,000 84,735	100.000	0	75 80 89	37 50 44 50
National Investment Co	50	1,000,000	380,000	106,000 20,000	81	107	1 107 00
N.S. Sugar Retinery	100	350,000 308,900 2,650,000	850,000	20.000	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 4 \end{vmatrix}$	25	25 00
		2,650,000		500,000	31 21 4 4 4	124 122 x.d	62 00 61 00
Ont. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Dep. Co Real Est, Loan and Deb. Co Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co	50 50	2,000,000	200,000 487.048	285,000 42,000	31	105	52 75
Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co	50 100	500,000 1,619,000 400,000	1 346.213		3 3	57 574	37 50 57 00
Royal Loan and Sav. Co	50	400,000	1,619,000	24,000	4	116 <u>1</u> 95	58 124 95 00
Royal Loan and Ort. Nav. Co Royal Loan and Sav. Co Starr M Ig Co., Halifax: St Paul, M & M. R'y Toronto City Gas Co	100	200,000	200,000		31		۰. ۱
Loronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co	50	800,000 600,000	800,000 575,000	160,000	24	134 x.d 126 x.d	67 00 63 00
Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Loan and Sav * On reduced capital.	50	2,000,000	575,000 1,200,000			185 x.d	92 50
· On reuncea capitar.	<u> </u>						<u>. </u>

STOCKS AND BONDS.



IELLIEK, KUTHWELL Successors to CHAS. MARTIN & CO., Manufacturers of Laundry Blues and Stove Polishes, Importers of Colors, Bronze-Powders, Gold, Silver and Metal Leafs, Glues, Gelatines, Aniline dyes, Tinfoil, Metallic Capsules, Belgium Sulphur, Essen-

tial Olls, &c.

Sole Proprietors for the Celebrated CARDINAL FOOD,

25 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.



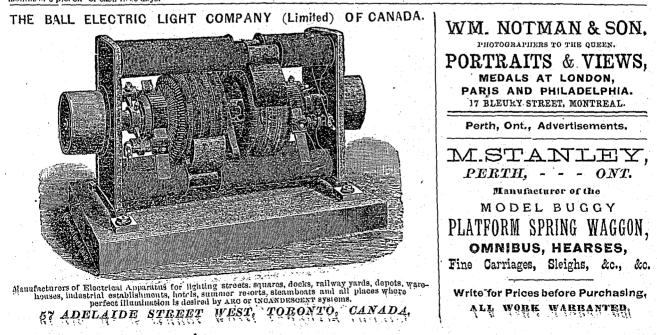






MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1885.

• Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. Terms for Cut easing, box and shook, finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel Clinch and Pressed Nails, Not eash within 30 days; or form months Note a thing interest from the date of delivery at seven percent. Discount on Boks: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 p.c. off or eash in 20 days.





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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. -THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1885

$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesal Rates.
$ \begin{array}{c} p_{ab} p$	Terms, 4 mos, or 5 p, c	3 10 0 00 3 70 0 00 11 00 13,00 0 051 0 06 0 06 0 061 0 061 0 07	F. F. to F. F. F Barbed wire, por lb Hides and Skins. Montreal Green (fides, No. 1, p. 100 lbs. "No. 2	3 50 0 00 4 75 5 00 0 05 1 0 06 1 8 00 0 03 7 00 0 00	Brush (Cow) Kid Buff Russetts, Light "Heavy "No. 2 Sadlers' Imp. Fr. Calf.	0 11 0 15 0 18 0 22 0 12 0 15 0 35 0 40 0 30 0 35 0 20 0 25 7 50 9 00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Base Refined 1 90 2 00 City Sheepskins ench 0 80 100 Oil s Oil s <thoil s<="" th=""> Oil s <thoil s<="" th=""></thoil></thoil>	Coltness Calder Langloan Summerleo Gartsherrie Cambroe Eglinton Hematite	0 00 0 00 18 00 18 50 18 50 19 00 18 50 19 00 18 50 19 00 18 00 18 50 17 00 18 00 16 00 17 00 20 00 22 00	Tanners pay \$1 more for cured and inspected. Hamilton, No. 1 insp "2" Toronto, "1" Chicago Buff Heavy Steers	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Meats, Eggs, &c. Mess Pork, short cut Hams, City Cured Hard, in palls Kacon, per lb. Eggs Tallow, Rendered " Rouzh	$\begin{array}{c} 13 & 15 & 14 & 00 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 91 & 0 & 101 \\ 0 & 111 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0$	White Lead, pure 25 to 100 1b kgs. '' No. 1 '' '' No. 2 White Leaa, dry Red Lead Venctian Red Eng'h	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Bost Refined Siemens Swedos Sheet Iron to No. 20 Boiler Plates Boiler " Lowmoor Hoops and Bauds Cunada Plates :	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	City Sheepskins each (Clips	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Oils. Cod Oil, Newfoundland Do Halifux Straw Seal S. R. Pale Seal Pale Seal The above are Mfd. ag'ts' trices for large lois to tha	0 621 0 65 0 56 0 37 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 521 0 00 0 00	Yel. Ochre, Frenöh Whiting London Washed. Paris Portland Cement. brl Roman " brl Water Lime, brl Fire Bricks per M Calchod Pluster, p. brl	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Iron Wire 0 to 8 p. 100 lbs Wro't Iron pipe 70 to 70 & 3 p. o dis. Steel, cast per lb	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Buffalo Sole, No. 1 ""No. 2 China No. 1 ""No. 2 Zanzibar, No. 1 "No. 2 Sinughter, No. 1	0 21 0 22 0 20 0 22 0 22 0 25 0 19 0 21 0 21 0 23 0 19 0 20 0 25 0 27	of listributing firms are about 5c, higher, Lard Oil, Extra "No. 1 Linseed Raw "Boiled Cod Liver Oil	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	por yard. Salt. Liverpool Coarse. per bag. Canadian, n small bags Factory filled, per bag Eureka factory filled.do	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Alloinds, periods, periods	Tin Plate: IC Coke IC Charcoal IX " IXX " DC " DX " DX " DX " Russ. Sheet Iron	3 80 3 99 4 25 4 50 Usual Trade Extras. 0 10] 0 11	Upper Heavy. Grained Uppr Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French English Canada, Kip Homlook Calf	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 Machinery	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Birch, 1 to 4 in., M Basswood Walaut, per M Butternut, per M Cedar, round, lineal foot Cedar, flat, lineal foot.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Shot	Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sheets 24 gnage Lead : Pig, per 100 lbs Sheet " Shot "	0 061 0 07 3 25 3 50 3 75 4 00 8 843 5 00 5 00 0 00	Fronch Calf Splits, Laght & Medium. "Heavy Leather Board, Canada Enamelled Cow, per ft	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Car Lots in Store Ton bris, and over Five to 9 bris One to 4 bris	0 15 0 00 0 16 0 00 0 16 0 00	Elm, Bort, Ist. Elm, Rock. Homlock, M Maple, bard, M Soft, do Oak, M	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \ 00 \ 17 \ 00 \\ 25 \ 00 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 9 \ 00 \ 10 \ 00 \\ 25 \ 00 \ 35 \ 00 \\ 16 \ 00 \ 25 \ 00 \end{array}$

J. & R. ELLIOTT,

Manufact'ers of SOAP & CANDLES,

GALT, ONT.

GALT FELT COMPANY, Manufacturers of FELT GOODS. GALT, ONT. ED. ROOS, Manager. D, SPEIRS, Proprietor.

L. C. BACON, ROLLED SPICED BACON, C. C. BACON, GLASGOW BREF HAMS, SUGAR CURED HAMS, DRIED BEEF, BREAKFAST BACON, SMOKED TONGUES. MESS PORK, PICKLED TONGUES, FAMILY OF NAVY PORK, LARD in TUBS AND PAILS,

The World Washboard.

The Improved

Diamond Combination Mop.

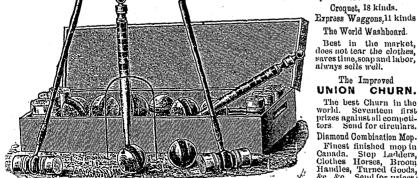
CHURN.

UNION

PORK PACKERS, Toronto.

The best brands of English Fine Dairy Salt in stock.



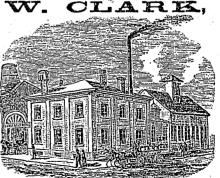


Diamona combination mor-Finest finished mop in Canada. Stop Ludders, Clothes Horses, Broom Handles, Turned Goods, &c., &c. Send for prices. (NO.I.QUALITY,18]BALL SET.) THE BRANDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, TORONTO. in the state ÷.

MCKEUHNIE & BERTRAM, CANADA TOOL WORKS,

Supply complete outlits of Machinery for Railway Machine Shops, Locomotive Builders, Car Builders, Implement Manufacturers, Planing Factories, etc. CONTRACTS taken and fulfilled at shortest notice. Tenders given, and Price Lists and Gatalogues fur-nished on application

JOHN T. ROYAL, GRANDRIVER FILE WORKS, GRANDRIVER FILE WORKS, West Church St., mar Saw Fratory, Gatt, Ont. Hand, Round and Half-Round Files advance 1 inch on Flat Price. All Blunt Files advance 1 inch. Dead Smooth Files double price of smooth. Files ot mentioned in this list clarged in proportion. N.B. Get your old Files recut, thereby saving 40 per cent. and thus encourage Canadian Productions. Every file tested and warranted equal to new for use. Files Fot SALE. Terms Cash. Send for price list.



Manufacturer of Canned Meats and Poultry, Cured Meats and Sausages MONTREAL. Factory; cor. Albert and Vinet Streets.





MONTREAL WHOLL	ESALE PI	LICES CURR	ENTJU	INHN DOT	Y ENGINE COMPANY,					
Name of Article.	Wholesale rates.	Name of .	Article.	Wholesale Rates.		UFACTURERS OF THE				
2nd quality, do Shipping Culls	8 c. 8 c. 22 00 24 00 14 00 16 00	Encore "	ehqts	\$ c. \$ c' 6 50 7 00 5 50 6 00	IMPROVE	D CORLISS ENGINES				
Mill do Lath, M Spruce, Ito 2 in., M	7 00 9 00 1 50 0 00 10 00 13 00 3 00 0 00	Holland Gin.	imp, gal Green o'ses	2 50 2 80 2 00 2 10 3 75 4 00	From 30) to 300 Horse Power.				
Shingles, 1st qual " 2nd " Tobacco. (In Bond.)	2 50 0 00	Old Tom		600000 600000						
Black, Chewing in boxes		E. F. J. Brand Schiedani Gin, " Champagne	Cases.	3 65 7 50						
Mahoganles, Smoking Do Chewing Bright, Smoking	0 20 0 22 0 23 0 24 0 22 0 28	G.H. Mumm,I Pommery Bollinger Sherries Pema	DryVerzen'y	26 00 81 00 29 00 81 00 26 00 27 50						
Fancy Bright Smoking Solace, Common Solace Fair	0.05 0.00	Sherries Pema Dome Ports T.G. Sar	rtin cq deman	1:95 6 00 1 50 7 00 2 25 7 00	520					
(Duty Paid.) Black, chewing boxes 10's Do Navy, Cads, 3's, 6's, & 10's	0 28 0 31 0 341 0 37	Graham's ditt Claret, (cases Class Clarets o Tarragona P		230 650						
Bright, Smoking, 3's & 8 s	0 37 0 40	Tarragona P Burgundy Still, Case.		1 15 1 80 10 00 23 00 16 00 17 5						
Do Fancy American Fancy ch and am Wines. Liquors etc.)	Can. Spirits, I	mp. gallon. 65 O. P.	2 71 0 99 2 72 1 05	ZLEGA (2545	-ALSO-				
Ale English	2 85 2 40 1 60 1 65 0 80 1 15	Whiskeys :	60	1247 0/90	Plain Slide Valv	e Engines,				
Stout: Guinness'	0 60 0 75 2 40 2 15 1 60 0 00	Old Bourbon. Rye, Toddy, J Rye, 4 years of	Malt	1 39 0 58 1 39 0 58 1 82 0 57 1 60 0 78	"Otto" Silent	u				
			*******	1 70 0 88 1 80 0 98 1 90 1 08		d Pile Driver Engines. ines, High & Low Pressure,				
Martel,	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		o 1.		Vertical E	ngines from 3 to 10 Horse Power.				
Pinet, Castillon & Cogs Jules Bellerie & Cogs Pinet Castillon & Cogs	e 9 00 15 (0 1 8 50 8 60 8 7 50 8 00	Fleece, Pulled, unass	orted	0 1 9 23	IRON & STEEL MARINE B	HORIZONTAL, VERTICAL & OILERS of every description.				
Martel,	" Extra B Suj C	per	22 0 3	SEND FOR CATALOGUE.						
Dunville	e 6 50 7 50 6 6 00 7 50	Australian	•••••••••••	0 19 9 22 0 11 1 0 181 0 22 0 25	Werks and Office:	Foot of Bathurst Street, TORONFO, ONT.				
Glonshiel, qts and Pts	. 8 00 8 5	<u>) </u>	Inlense hear	in mind the	l labove quotations apply on					
					J. S. MAYO.					
F. S.		MP	FULUI	IT BLUS	WE WILL GIVE YOU a first-class Fold in g 1 led with Woven Wire 5. These Beds hold all are made up in the morn- ry beds and folded, thus se. They only take up 13 \$11.00, \$11.50, \$12.50, and GHERTY & CO., fication Lane, Montreal.	Importer and Manufacturer of				
	δ X X X T Z			me as ordina	are made up in the morn- ry beds and folded, thus se. They only take up 13	OILS				
	$\langle X \rangle$		inches of re up to \$75.	om, Price, W. F. D(198 Forti	\$11.00, \$11.50, \$12.50, and) OGINELATY & CO., fication Lane, Montreal.	OF EVERY DESCRIPTION 9 COMMON STREET,				
CONBO		/ E				MONTREAL.				
				s of Dyewood	Dominion Dyewood and Chemical Co., Importers and Ma- is. Dyewood Extracts, Dye nicals and Acids, Aniline	LUMBER GEORGE CALL, Wholesale and Retail Merchant and Manufacturer				
CONBOY'S CARRIAGE TOPS are the best and cheapest in the market, Order one from your Carriage Maker. Take			Dyes, Yorl	shire Fulling	AM, Manager.	LUIIIDLII Merchant and Maaufacturer. Dealer in all kinds of Pine Lumber, Walnut, Ash, Elm, Cherry, Butternut, White Oak, Hickory, Chestnut, Whitewood, Pine, Etc.				
407 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.			Office-77 I TURONTO	Front Street 1	Cast. Works-Don Station REET, MONTREAL.	OFFICE, 9 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO, ONT. Professional Cards,				
THE CRAPE SUCAR Refining Company of Canada,						J. W. & E. C. HOPKINS,				
(LIMITED.) Manufacturers of			MCCURDY BROS.			Architects & Valuers OF REAL ESTATE, Montreal,				
Grape Sugar, Clu	ed Syrups.	MANUFACTURERS OF			Designs for Buildings of every description made and Works superintended. Real Estate valued					
Grocers' Syrups, Tobacconists' and Wine Growers Supplies Works at WALKERVILLE, Ont.			GALVANIZED IRON SKYLIGHTS, Window Cano Carnicos Deafing ato			Legal. / Peterborough, Ont.				
Hon. R. W. SCOTT, Pres., JONATHAN TURNER,	TES, vice-Pres.	Window Caps, Cornices, Roofing, etc., 29 ADELAIDE ST. EAST,			F B. EDWARDS,					
J E. THOMAS, Treasurer PLANER KNIVES OF ALL KINDS.			-TORONTU.			HATTON & WOOD, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.				
			Special a	tention give	le Solicited. n to Plumbers' Supplies	C. W. Hatton. R. E. Wood, B.A.				
		0	f Ventilation	1 Tops, Pipes, &c. Dtly Attended To.	VV. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c.					
Send for Circular Pric	Send for Circular Price List. PETER HAY, Galt.									



C. W. PEARSON, General Store Keeper, and Proprietor of Mail Stages, running daily between Buckingham Village and Station, to meet all incoming trains.

BUCKINGHAM VILLAGE, P.Q.



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TURNINGCA GOLDAN	INSURANCE COMPA	CE COMPANIES CANADIANMontreal Quolations. June 24, 1885.							
GTZERS	NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend. per year.	Sharo par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotation per ot.			
CINSULANCE CO. OF CANADAVE	British America Fire & Marine Canada Life Citizens, Fire, Life, Guarantoo & Aco Confederation Life	2,500 rt 11,880 5,000 2,000	5-6mos. 71-6mos. 6-12mos. 5-6 mos.	\$50 400 85 100 50	\$50 60 7 1 10 10	80 420 230			
CAPITAL, . \$1,188,000. CASH ASSETS, 1st January, 1883, per Government Blue-Book 407,987.89 Beposit with Dominion Govt 122,00%	Western Assurance Royal Canadian Insurance Accident Ins. Co. of North America. Guarantee Co. of North America	2500	4-5 mos. 6 6	40 50 100 50	20 20 20 10	89 50 52 924 100			
Direcorrors: President:-HENRY LYMAN.				·					
Vice-President. — ANDREW ALLAN. C. A. Proetor. Robert Anderson. J. B. Rolland! Arthur Prévost. H. Montagu Allan. ARCH. MCGOUN. SEO PREAS.	BRITISH AND FORE	і д н.—(Que	station on t	he London A		e 10, 1885.) Market value p. p'd up shar)		
GERALD E. HART, GRN'L MAN'B. CAPT. JOHN LAWRENDE, Special Agent.	British & Foreign Marine. Caledonian Commercial Union Fire Life & Marine	50,000	50 90	20 50	4 5	£221 £191 £20 £16 £17			
Fire, Life, Accident RISES TAKEN AT MODERATE RATES. CHIEF OFFICES.	Edinburgh Life. Fire Insurance Association Glasgow & London Guardian Fire and Life Imperial Fire	. 100,000	10 5 13 £7 p. sh.	100 £10 100 100	15 £2 60 25	£42 7g 6d 12a 6 7s 6d 12s 6 £62 £64 £152 £156			
TORONTO-BOUSTEAD & GIBBS, Agents. ST. JOHN, N. BOSHORNE BLOIS, and M. & T. B. Robinson, Augents. HALIFAX, N. SW. H. MCSweeney, Agent. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I A. S. Urquhart,	Lancashire Fire Lite Association of Scotland London Assurance Corporation London & Lancashire Life Livorp'l & London & Globe Fire & Li	100,000 10,000 	30 15 48	20 40 25 10	2 8] 124 1 7-20	96s 3d 98s 9 £29 £46 £47 60s 70s			
Agent. WINNIPEG, MANRobert Strang, and Feron, Shaw & Co. Agents. HANIPON-James Walker, Agent.	Northern Fire & Life North British & Mercantile Fire & Li Phœnix Fire	fe 40,000 6,722	70 56 £21 p.s. 30	20 100 50 10	2 5 6}	£24 1s 3d £411 £42; £273 £28 £214 £20 41s 3d 42s 6	Ð		
DONDON - David Smith, Agent. HEAD OFFICE, 179 St. James Street, MONTREAL.	Boyal Insurance Fire & Life Scottish Imperial Fire and Life Scottish Provincial Fire & Life Standard Life	. 100,000 50,000 20,000 10,000	60 6 15 58 <u>1</u>	20 10 50 60	8 1 8 12	£30% £31 28s £13% £14 £48 £48			
637 Every reliance may be placed in the contracts of this company, as the capital is fully subscribed by the weakthicst capitalists of the country, and its past record for prompt and liberal payment of claims is of the best. Agents throughout the Dominion.	Star Life	4,000	5	25	1;	1918			
North British and FIRE AND LIF		•		NSUE RPOOL			0' Y .		
	E CO			A N HAREH					
RESOURCES of the COM Anthorized Capital.	IPANY	AL S INVI	- ESTED		• •		26,000,000 21,000,000		
Paid-up. Fire Fund and Reserves as at 31st December, 1583 Lice and Annuity Funds Revenue—Fire Branch	1,592,235 " 	Canadia	n Policy	a for sole -holders		on of	700,000		
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THOMAS DAVIDSON, Gen. Ayenis. (G. M	I. EWING, Inspector. I. AHERN, Sub-Inspector.		I. H. GA	ULT,	I W	TATLE			
THE DOMIN SAFETY FUND LIFE A Home office, St. John, FULL DOMINION GOVERNME RELIABLE LIFE INSURANCE AT AVEN	DOULIA LIUN N. B. NT DEPOSIT.		AS DF LO	RCI SURAN	ICE CO ENGL	AND.	ION		
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JAMES De WOLFE SPURR, President CHARLES CA DISTRICT AGENTS	S: BENJ. BATSON, Ottawa,	APIT nces effe	AL, cted at lo HEAD OFF	west curre	- ent rates. ovince of G	\$10,00			
CHAS. O. GEDDES, Montreal. GEO.J. FYEE, Toronto EDMUND H. DUVAL, Quebec. T. M. KING, London. Applications for Agency may be made to District J. H. WIEIGHT, Superintender	SAML. MCCULLY. Halifax. Agents, or at Home Office to	\$ 56 S W. I	st. Fra R. OS		Kavier Genei	St., M ral Age			



